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SMOOT HAS SIMPLE PLAN FOR TAX BILL

Senator's Measure Would Levy On Only Six Sources

Washington, Aug. 30.—A new basis of taxation to take the place of the House revenue measure and practically all present tax laws was proposed today by Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, who announced he was preparing a bill embodying the plan, which he estimated would yield \$3,895,000,000 this year. He added that he would take the question up with the Senate Finance Committee when it begins consideration of revenue questions Thursday.

The use of only six sources of taxation, including a tax on manufacturers' sales, instead of the more than thirty-five now on the statute books, was advocated by Senator Smoot. The six wells from which the Utah Senator proposed to pump revenue and the amounts which he estimates each would yield annually follow:

Income taxes (maximum rate of 32 per cent) \$830,000,000.

Ten per cent tax on net corporate profits, \$445,000,000.

Tobacco tax (present rates), \$255,000,000.

Estate taxes, \$150,000,000.

Manufacturers' sales tax (3 per cent), \$1,200,000,000.

While the six sources would produce only \$3,280,000,000 Mr. Smoot estimated that the other \$615,000,000 would be obtained from collection of unpaid taxes, receipts from war salvage and the old tax on withdrawals. Unpaid taxes, he figured, should add \$340,000,000 to this year's revenue, war salvage receipts should be around \$200,000,000 and the liquor tax should produce another \$75,000,000.

The \$895,000,000 anticipated as the law's yield will exceed the government commitments at present by \$434,700,000 according to Mr. Smoot.

The surplus, he said, could be used by the Treasury to meet other demand which might be made upon it.

One of the arguments which Mr. Smoot said could be made in favor of his program was its simplicity. "Anybody can make out his tax return," if Congress adopts his suggestion, he said, adding that it would result in a saving perhaps of \$25,000,000 in tax collections and would do away with about two-thirds of the employees of the revenue service.

BAPTIST MISSION

BOARD IN SESSION

The District Mission Board of the Ohio County Baptist Association held its regular monthly session at the Hartford Baptist Church, Tuesday, the 30th with the following members present:

Revs. Birch Shields, Cromwell; R. E. Booker, McHenry; M. G. Snell and Oscar Ashby, Route 1, McHenry; W. C. Taylor, Rosine; Russell Walker, Hartford; John A. Bennett of Utica was a visitor at the meeting.

The following Laymen were also in attendance, Messrs. Alvyn and Mack Ross, Centertown; W. I. Igleheart, Central Grove; Sam Holbrook, Woodward's Valley; Thomas Baughn, Concord; James Carter, Narrows, Orville Wilson, Green River and James C. Bennett and Wm. Fair, Hartford.

ENJOYABLE BIRTHDAY PARTY

The celebration of the seventh birthday of James Lester Fulkerson, at the hospitable home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fulkerson, on last Thursday afternoon, was a most enjoyable occasion, long to be remembered by the little folks present.

Eight couples, sitting as quiet as mice in the parlor, awaited the coming of the little host, to whom it was to be a glad surprise, made a charming picture. When James Lester finally walked in, with a bewildered look on his face, he was greeted with shouts of laughter and the merry-making began. Each little guest brought a present which was duly admired and appreciated. The children then repaired to the yard where games, old to the grown-ups, but ever new to the young, were highly enjoyed.

At four o'clock they were called to the dining room which was beautifully lighted and decorated. The long

table was most attractive with flowers, glass and china. A large birthday cake with seven candles, graced the center of the table and there were dainty favors at each plate. Ice cream and cake were served by the hostess, assisted by her cousin, Mrs. John Lindly.

The guests were little Misses Virginia Davis, of Centertown; Irene Cox Birkhead, Louise Westfield, Hettie Riley Carson, Lois Jane Riley, Lula D. Martin, Winnie Cook and Ruth Campbell; Masters Edward Turley of Chicago; Maxwell Davis of Centertown; Charles Campbell, Charlie Balze, Roy V. Foreman, Carlisle Gillespie, Hugh Milton and James Lester Fulkerson.

J. H. THOMAS HERE

Commencing with next week, Mr. J. H. Thomas of Louisville, former editor of this paper, will do the quill-driving for the Republican during the next two months, he having consented to perform that duty during the period the present Editor is engaged as chairman of the County Campaign Committee. Mr. Thomas came down Sunday and is spending the week with friends and relatives in the Narrows country.

HUGE POWER PROJECT IN ARIZONA GRANTED

Washington, Aug. 30.—A preliminary permit for development of 120,000 horsepower near the mouth of Diamond Creek, on the Colorado River, in Mojave County, Arizona, was granted James B. Girard today by the Federal Power Commission. One year is allowed for completing and data for a license.

Granting of the permit, the commission says, "marks an epoch in hydro-electric development in the Southwest." Potential energy available for development in the Colorado River drainage basin, it said, exceeds 5,900,000 horsepower, of which only 439,000 has been utilized. There are now eight applications on file for development of the river, involving over 3,000,000 horse power.

BURLEY TOBACCO CROP 200,000,000 POUNDS

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—The tobacco crop of the burley district of Kentucky, which is now being cut and housed, is better than was anticipated earlier in the season, according to reliable reports received by prominent tobacco warehousemen of this city.

Plants that were early put out received a setback to some extent from the excessive heat and drought in June and July, it is stated, but the late plants were more fortunate and have been brought out by the timely rains which visited Kentucky during the latter part of July, and this part of the crop is said to be of extra quality.

Well-posted tobacco men here assert that the crop as a whole will not be as large as that of 1920 for the reason that the acreage was materially reduced in many counties of the burley district, but that the quality will be superior to that of last year if favorable weather continues and the maturing process is not interfered with.

It is estimated that the yield this year is about 60 per cent crop in acreage, which means that it will aggregate more than 200,000,000 lbs., as compared with approximately 320,000,000 lbs. last year.

BETHEL

Farmers of this community are busy with their tobacco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thompson of Simmons, Mrs. Ida Barnes and Mrs. Lula Lyons, of Hartford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lunie Maples and family, this week.

Mr. Ray Hawkins is making rapid improvement.

Mrs. Rea Daniel and children spent Sunday in Cromwell, visiting relatives.

Miss Vera Hawkins, who has been teaching in Oklahoma for some time, spent the past three weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hawkins. Mrs. Chick, of Beaver Dam, will be the guest of Mrs. Charlie Smith during the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Balze of Beaver Dam, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albin last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lunie Maples spent from Saturday to Monday with their daughter, Mrs. Bernie Hocker of Midway.

PEACE TREATY WITH HUNGARY IS SIGNED

Foreign Minister and U. S. Commissioner Bring State of War To Close

Budapest, Aug. 30.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Hungary was signed here yesterday afternoon by Foreign Minister Banffy and Grant Smith, United States commissioner here.

The treaty was signed in the place occupied by the American mission at 6 p. m. After the signatures were affixed Mr. Smith and Minister Banffy shook hands cordially. Mr. Smith voicing the satisfaction of the United States that friendly relations between the two countries had been re-established. Replying, Minister Banffy said the conclusion of peace would considerably strengthen the friendship already existing between the two nations.

The peace treaty signed in Budapest brings to an end the technical state of war between the United States and countries formerly constituting the Central empires of Europe. On Wednesday last a treaty was signed in Vienna by representatives of the United States and Austria and the following day a peace convention was executed in Berlin between the United States and Germany. No details of the peace accord entered into with Austria have yet been made public, but it is understood, that both the Austrian and Hungarian conventions follow closely the lines of the treaty with Germany, which was made public the day of its signature.

ROCKPORT HIGH AND GRAD- ED SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

Rockport High and Graded School begins September 5th. All patrons are cordially invited to be present and we urge that a special effort be made to secure a large attendance from the beginning.

Students desiring High School work may take their work here and secure full credit in any High School in the state.

FACULTY

Prof. Roy H. Foreman, Principal, High School Subjects
Prof. E. E. Wilson, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grades.
Anna Lou Hazelrigg, Third, Fourth and Fifth Grades.
Miss Flossie Mason, First and Second Grades.

High School Course of Study (Classical)

FIRST YEAR

Rhetoric
Elementary Latin
Algebra I
Physical Geography
Physiology

SECOND YEAR

American Literature
Early European History
Latin II
Algebra II
Botany

Every effort will be made to make this one of the best Graded and High Schools of its class in the State.

ROY H. FOREMAN, Principal.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beaver Dam Graded and High School will open Monday Sept. 5th, 1921. Chapel exercises at 9:00 o'clock. The local Board of Education and all patrons are urged to be present.

Any pupils having texts they wish to sell, please bring them, as there is a shortage of books thruout the state.

Anyone wishing further information relative to the school please call or write the Supt. for the Beaver Dam High School Calendar, which gives this course of study offered, teachers, etc.

With several high schools in the County, each maintaining an excellent course of study, we sincerely hope that every common school graduate will take advantage of the opportunity to secure a high school education.

E. E. ALLISON, Supt.

MARRIAGE LICENSES SINCE LAST REPORT

A. G. Butler, Beaver Dam, to Henry Porter, Beaver Dam.
Robert Raymer, Bowling Green, to Zula Rhea Cox, Beaver Dam.
Clyde S. Wilson, Beaver Dam, R. 2, to Beulah Taylor, Beaver Dam, R. 2.
Eldred Lee, Beaver Dam, R. 2, to Annie Maddox, McHenry.

COUNTY REPUBLICANS FORM ORGANIZATION

The Ohio County Republican Executive Committee met Saturday at the Courthouse, agreeable to call, in one of the largest meetings ever held by the Committee, 40 of the total of 41 Precinct Chairmen being present by proxy and in person, the greater number being present in person.

Quite a bit of business was disposed of by the Committee, among which was the starting of the Campaign Committee to serve during the campaign now on for County Officers. W. S. Tinsley was chosen Chairman with M. F. Chumley, Secretary and Miss Harriet Flenor of Cromwell, assistant Chairman and head of the Women's Organization.

The meeting was well attended by Republicans from various parts of the County and excellent enthusiasm marked the proceedings. Headquarters will be opened at an early date and an organization perfected in every precinct within the County, even to the remotest points.

BASE BALL BRIEFS

The Island Station club scattered hand bills all over the country announcing that the semi-pro champions of Akron, Ohio had been secured for a two game series to be played last week-end at Island. Island went to some expense loading up with a goodly bunch of stars. The self-styled Akron club rolled in Saturday morning primed to tame them. At five o'clock that afternoon the teams were still playing, the score was 17 to 2 in favor of Island and it was only the fifth inning. However the game stopped shortly thereafter. Some fan recognized a ball player or two as being from Owensboro and after more nosing around it was discovered that the team was to the last man from Owensboro. Bats and bottles flew thick and fast, the impersonators started and they were kept on the run until they were three miles down the L. & N. tracks. The Island fans didn't even allow them to get their clothes and they didn't stop running until the last enraged fan had been winded.

The Beavers dusted and when the dust cleared away the Centertown boys had captured two ball games. The first game played at Beaver Dam Saturday the Beavers dropped 9 to 4, the second played Sunday at Riverside Park they dropped to the old Moggs lads 8 to 1. Withrow worked for the C'towners in both games, seemingly doing better in the second than in the first, at any rate the score so indicates.

The Beavers play a series of two games this week-end with Island Station. This series will determine the 1921 championship. Each team has won two games, the fifth game being a tie-up affair. These games are to be played Saturday at Beaver Dam and Sunday at Hartford.

The Provo ball club suffered a clean defeat at the hands of the Wysox boys, Saturday. In the words of a Wysox fan, "The Provo lads came over with their minds made up as to the result, but they went home with their original idea very much scrambled." John Fulkerson hurled for Wysox and gave the fans a clever exhibition of what a good man can do with a good team behind him. The score was 3 to 2. The entire Wysox team played bang-up ball and are to be congratulated for laying out mutual enemy under the sod.

The local management has announced that the fans will have an opportunity to see a good game of ball every day of the Ohio County Fair.

It is apparently up to McHenry, Beaver Dam or Centertown to claim the championship of the county. These three teams should arrange to get together and by a series of three or five games eliminate all but one team, grab the all-star Ohio County team again and windup the season with a grand finish. Fair week would be a mighty good time to decide such a championship.

The Sulphur Springs school team defeated the Sunnydale ball club, Friday afternoon at Sulphur Springs 8 to 0. The school boys handed out a genuine goose egg.

The Hartford Juvenile Champions won the double header at Riverside park Saturday. The youngsters play the game with the grace, style and earnestness of a team of old heads. If they stick together for another year or two and continue to improve and work as they have this summer, they will make the stick get mighty hot before another club can get ahead of them.

The McHenry Majestics together with some one hundred and sixty-seven loyal rooters, chartered a special car Sunday and via the Illinois Central journeyed to Grayson Springs and returned some six hours later with nine scalps dangling from their uniforms. The score was 12 to 1. You can't beat a ball club with backing like that, you may make more scores than they do but you can't beat them. The Majestic fans are loyal thru thick and thin and they root so hard that the team just can't go back on them. More spirit like that and we could have a big league circuit right here in Ohio County.

Our good friend and enemy "Jake" Stevens, left these parts recently for the Mountains to twirl the Jenkins ball club to the championship of "the holler." Jake hangs heavy with the fans at Jenkins and for that reason we wish the championship on them, as well as success to Jake.

Catcher Glenn, and short stop Crowe played with the Lumbustown, Butler-County team Tuesday, against Morgantown. The game went 10 innings, score 14 to 13 in favor of Morgantown.

Beaver Dam captured a hard-fought game at Morgantown Wednesday. The score was 5 to 2. Cissel was on the mound for Beaver Dam and Dock Lasley twirled for Morgantown.

Rosine won from Sulphur Springs Sunday 11 to 9.

The Rosine second team defeated the Beaver Dam second team Saturday by the score of 16 to 4.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS

Cattle—A light number arrived for the midweek trading. Best light butchers found a fairly good outlet at steady prices; slow and uneven affair on medium and inferior grades. Undertone slow in the heavy steer division, with few arrivals of strictly good kinds. Good demand continues for the best quality stockers and feeders at prevailing prices.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers \$7.75; heavy shipping steers \$6.50; medium to good steers \$5.50; light \$5.00; fat heifers \$5.62; fat cows \$4.50; medium to good cows \$3.00; cutters \$2.45; canners \$1.00; bulls \$3.00; feeders \$6.00; stockers \$3.50; 5.75; milch cows \$2.00.

Calves—Market steady. Best veals \$9.50 down; medium \$4.50; common \$2.50.

Hogs—Market weak and generally 35c lower; pigs suffered 75c off. Top hogs sold at \$9.40 for 120 to 225 pounds; heavies 225 pounds up \$2.45; pigs 90 to 120 pounds \$8; 90 pounds down \$7; throwouts \$6.15 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade generally steady. Best lambs sold at \$7.50 down; seconds \$4.00 down. Best fat sheep \$3 down; bucks \$2 down.

PRODUCE

Buying prices net to shippers, the shipper paying freight and crayo charges, are:

Eggs—Candled 28c dozen.
Poultry—Hens 17c lb.; spring chickens 17c lb.; roosters 9c lb.; old ducks 12c lb.; turkeys 25c lb.; geese 6c lb.; guineas, old \$3 dozen.
Butter—Country 21c lb.

P. T. A. TO MEET

NEXT THURSDAY

The Hartford Parent-Teacher Association will hold a reception at the school building next Thursday evening 7:30 to 9:30. All patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited to be present and meet the new as well as the former teachers in our school.

Mr. and Mrs. Royce Igleheart, of Munster, Mich., are the parents of a baby boy, born recently. The little fellow's grandmother, Mrs. Helen Igleheart, who had been with Mr. and Mrs. Igleheart for some time, has returned to her home here.

ROOT'S PLEA FOR CLEANER COURTS

Miss Adams Urges Swift Punishment of Criminals; Fingerprint Forgery Demonstrated.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—A day of sectional meetings devoted largely to reports of committees and discussion occupied delegates and visitors who poured into Cincinnati today for the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Bar Association. Prominent barristers from all sections of the country were present for the business meetings, auxiliary to the program of addresses which begins tomorrow before the general convention.

Elihu Root, former secretary of state, made two brief addresses today in which he urged the bar to play an important role in creating public opinion and in educating young lawyers in the fundamentals of the law.

"Modification of the principles of law is going on at greater speed and in larger scope than ever before," Mr. Root told today's session of the legal education section, of which he is chairman. "The application of law is so widely different from that of fifty years ago, that some guiding line must be found."

The former secretary of state urged that the Bar Association exercise strict supervision of lawyers of the coming generation, so that the legal profession might have competent men to administer the law.

Miss Annette Adams, of San Francisco, was one of the speakers before the criminal law section, urging swift punishment of those charged with crime.

"The effect of example to the public and of reform for the criminal is lost if there is long delay between his arrest and his final conviction and incarceration," Miss Adams declared. "Innocent men, too, should have an early opportunity to establish their innocence."

Forged fingerprints were explained to the same section by Milton Carson, a fingerprint expert of Los Angeles, who told the lawyers that the first thing to prove where fingerprints were involved in crime cases was whether the print was made by a human hand. He explained how fingerprints could be forged, disposing of the popular theory, he said, that fingerprints were infallible proof.

Delegates to the convention in conference today made reports of the activities of their local and state bar associations. The association of attorneys general at the commission's uniform state laws concluded their sessions today, prior to the general convention tomorrow.

M. E. CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. T. T. Frazier will fill his regular appointment here at the Methodist Church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. And on the following Monday night he will begin a revival meeting at Mt. Hermon Church.

The fourth quarterly conference for the Hartford charge will be held at Goshen church on Saturday, Sept. 10th. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. L. L. May and business session in afternoon.

MATANZAS.

Mrs. J. B. Maddox has returned home, after spending several days with her sister, Mrs. W. P. Render, and other relatives, in Ohio County.

Little Martha Mary Smith of Matanzas, spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Frank Everly, of Centertown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Render and son, Gerald, of Livermore visited Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Render, Sr., Sunday.

Miss Mary Render spent a few days in Centertown last week, with Mrs. Alva Bean and Mrs. Frank Everly.

WASHINGTON

Quite a large crowd attended the revival which began here Monday evening, and a splendid sermon was delivered.

Misses Violet Allen and Edyth Tinsley, of this place, were the guests of Miss Alma Baughn of Concord from Sunday to Monday.

Miss Versie Newcomb who has been making an extended visit with Mrs. Altha Leisure of Hartford, returned home Monday.

Miss Ena Westfield of Alexandria vicinity, spent Tuesday night with her cousin, Miss Comia Lake.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY IS SIGNED

Benefits Under Paris Pact To Remain; League Is Thrown Out.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The treaty with Germany, which was signed today in Berlin, was made public tonight by the State Department. It puts into force the economic reparations, military and various other provisions of the unratified treaty of Versailles, but provides specifically that the United States shall not be bound by the covenant of the League of Nations or by other enumerated parts of the Versailles settlement.

The declarations of the pact resolution are reaffirmed in the treaty and it contains, in addition, a blanket provision that any benefit which might accrue to this country under the Versailles pact is to be regarded as of full force. Germany's renunciation of her overseas possessions jointly to the big five powers is reaffirmed, as are the military clauses of the Versailles treaty, the sections relating to prisoners, reparations, finance, economic settlements, commerce and abrogation of all other existing treaties between the two countries.

No League Action Binding

In dissociating the United States from the League of Nations the document provides not only that this government will not be bound by the covenant, but that no action of the league shall be considered as placing an obligation upon America. The United States also stipulates that it will not be bound by the sections of the Versailles treaty relating to the boundaries of Germany to political readjustments in Europe, to the settlement affecting China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria or Shantung, or to the establishment of an international labor organization.

In a State Department statement issued to announce the signature of the treaty, special mention was made of the reaffirmation of this government's share in the renounced German overseas possessions, the statement declaring that this provision "confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers."

Advantages Preserved.

The department's statement reviewed the treaty in detail, emphasizing that any advantage which might have been gained by ratification of the treaty of Versailles is fully preserved under the present instrument. Regarding such further settlements as may be necessary between the two nations the statement said: "It is understood that diplomatic relations will be resumed upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and then negotiations can be undertaken with respect to commerce and other matters thru the ordinary diplomatic channels."

Administration officials are understood to feel, however, that commercial questions between the United States and Germany are as fully covered as seems necessary for the present by the reaffirmation of the financial and economic clauses of the Versailles treaty. In that connection there is a provision in the treaty reaffirming the present attitude of his government toward the reparation commission, by declaring that the U. S. reserved the right to participate in the commission's deliberations, but would not be bound to any such participation except by its own decision.

The text of the treaty follows:

Part One.

"The United States of America and Germany:

"Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its cobelligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on November eleven, nineteen eighteen, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded:

"Considering that the treaty of Versailles was signed on June twenty-eighth, nineteen nineteen, and came into force according to the terms of its article four hundred and forty, but has not been ratified by the United States:

"Considering that the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the President July second, nineteen twenty-one, which reads in part as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial German government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Section 2—That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America, and its nationals,

any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice, signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or, which, under the treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress, or otherwise.

"Section 5—All property of the Imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the Imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America, and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the Imperial German government and the Imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments, respectively, of all persons, who so ever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, thru the acts of the Imperial German government, or its agents, or the Imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether thru the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American, or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the Imperial German government and the Imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or other successor or successors, shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the Imperial German government or German nationals or the Imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

Part Two.

"Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of war:

"Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries;

"The President of the United States of America, Ellis Loring Drexel, commissioner of the United States of America to Germany, and

"The President of the German Empire, Dr. Friedrich Rosen, minister of foreign affairs.

"Who having compared their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE ONE

"Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July second, nineteen twenty-one, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

ARTICLE TWO

"With a view of defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

"First—That the eight advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States which it is intended the United States shall have

and enjoy are those defined in section one of part four, and parts five, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen and fifteen. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty mentioned in this paragraph, will do so in a manner consistent with the right accorded to Germany under such provisions.

"Second—That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part one of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty including those mentioned in paragraph one of this article, which relate to the Covenant of the League of Nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the League of Nations, or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

"Third—That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part two, part three, sections two to eight inclusive of part four, and part thirteen of that treaty.

"Fourth—That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part eight of that treaty, and in any other communication established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such communication unless it shall elect to do so.

"Fifth—That the periods of time of which reference is made in article four hundred and forty of the treaty of Versailles shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE THREE

"The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications which shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications which shall take place as soon as possible at Berlin.

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate in Berlin, this twenty-fifth day of August, nineteen twenty-one."

Department Issues Statement.

The following statement with respect to the treaty was made by the State Department:

"The treaty defining peace relations between the United States and Germany was signed at Berlin today. It was signed on behalf of the President of the United States by Ellis Loring Drexel, commissioner of the United States, who had received full powers for the purpose; and on behalf of the president of Germany by Dr. Friedrich Posen, minister of foreign affairs.

"The treaty with Germany is in accordance with the peace resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President on July 2, 1921.

"The preamble of the treaty recites sections one, two and five of the resolution which relate to Germany.

Rights Guaranteed.

"Article I of the treaty provides that the United States shall have all the rights and advantages specified in the resolution, including those stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles.

"Article II of the treaty defines more particularly the obligations of Germany with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles. Thus it is provided that the rights and advantages stipulated in the treaty of Versailles for the benefit of the United States shall enjoy are those defined in Section I of Part IV and Parts V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV and XV.

"Section I of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions. The result is to put the United States on a footing with the other allied and associated powers with respect to all the rights defined in all these clauses. It is provided that the United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in these provisions of the treaty, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Germany under such provisions.

League Not Binding.

"The treaty provides that the United States shall not be bound by any of the provisions of the treaty which relate to the League of Nations. The United States also assumes no obligations

under Parts II, III, Sections 6 to 8 inclusive, of Part IV, and Part VIII of the treaty of Versailles. Part II relates to the boundaries of Germany; Part III to the political clauses for Europe.

The Best Advertisement.

The best advertisement any merchant can have is a satisfied customer. No greater recommendation can be given an article than the following by E. B. Milburn, Prop., Guion Drug Store, Guion, Ark. "We have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and have always found that it gives perfect satisfaction."

KENTUCKY MANUFACTURERS LOW PER CENT OF FEEDS

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 30.—During 1920 Kentucky manufactured approximately one-half and in some cases less than one-half of the stock feeds of different kinds used in the State, according to a report which has just been made by J. D. Turner, head of the feeding stuffs department of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. The report shows that an average of 40 per cent of the wheat feeds, 53 per cent of the corn by-products feeds and only about 15 per cent of the stock feeds of all classes consumed during the year were manufactured in the State.

The State produced no oil mill by-products such as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, peanut meal and copra meal and no meat scraps, according to Mr. Turner. Only 10 per cent of the digested tankage used in the State were produced within her boundaries. There were a number of miscellaneous feed materials used in the State in a small way during the year but only a few of them had an appreciable production in the State, Mr. Turner said.

When you have an aches, stretchy feeling and you are dull, tired and discouraged it is a sign of approaching malaria or chills. You should act quickly to ward off an attack. Herbine offers you the help you need. It destroys the malarial germ, drives out all impurities and makes you feel bright, vigorous and cheerful. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

TO BUILD "TEACHERAGES?"

The teacher in rural communities is often given little consideration in regard to a living place—people seeming to think if she has a place to sleep and something to eat these are the only things necessary. The U. S. bureau of education is therefore considering the advisability of establishing "teacherages" in such communities to provide a real home for the teachers, and thus check the shortage of self-respecting and qualified teachers. In some other countries a home for the teacher goes with the school, and the plan has many advantages.



A pipe's a pal packed with P. A.!

Seven days out of every week you'll get real smoke joy and real smoke contentment—if you'll get close-up to a jimmy pipe! Buy one and know that for yourself! Packed with cool, delightful, fragrant Prince Albert, a pipe's the greatest treat, the happiest and most appetizing smokeslant you ever had handed out!

You can chum it with a pipe—and you will—once you know that Prince Albert is free from bite and parch! (Cut out by our exclusive patented process!) Why—every puff of P. A. makes you want two more; every puff hits the bullseye harder and truer than the last! You can't resist such delight!

And, you'll get the smokesurprise of your life when you roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert! Such enticing flavor you never did know! And, P. A. stays put because it's crimp cut—and it's a cinch to roll! You try it!

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Prince Albert is sold in tony red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and the pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top.



Copyright 1921 by H. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

TOURISTS DO THEIR TRAVELING BY AIR

Leave London By Regular Sky-Line
For Numerous Continental
Cities.

London, August 27.—"Car for Amsterdam at the door." A couple of passengers, exhorted by the leather-lunged official, reach for their suitcases and furs and pass out into the street.

"Brussels." Another couple follows.

"Paris." This time there are half a dozen, four men and two women. The latter are Americans, each with a "grip" and horn-rimmed spectacles, beaming at the thought of "doing Yurrap" by aeroplane.

The scene is an air travel bureau in the heart of the West End—the terminus of a score of airways spun like a spider's web across Europe, radiating from Warsaw far east to Malaga in the south of Spain. It is 8 o'clock in the morning, and the cars are setting out for Croydon aerodrome.

"What about my machine for Copenhagen?" asks a nervous passenger. "Car in a minute sir," says the official reassuringly. "Yours is a private machine. We've had to phone the aerodrome to see if a pilot was available."

Hey Presto!

There is no regular airway to Copenhagen yet, but the travel bureau can always arrange for a private machine. If necessary one can ring up for a machine to Constantinople—and the car for Croydon would be waiting on one's doorstep inside half an hour.

Air travel, however, is not the simple matter that it seems. While to the average man flying is merely an unusual sensation, to the authorities it is a method of travel requiring regulations such as no other form of locomotion has approached.

Some of the regulations are of intimate interest to the passenger. For instance, he must not take a camera without permission or carry a letter in his pocket, or drop anything overboard from the machine. All these are crimes, and liable to heavy punishment. The laws, too, against aerial smuggling are particularly drastic, and include everything from a gramme of radium to a revolver, a packet of saccharin or a pound of tobacco; while for a passenger to take a carrier pigeon aboard is sheer cut-throat.

Again, the air passenger must stick to the recognized airways. There are well over 100 prohibited areas in Great Britain alone. Bird's-eye views of the Derby, the Grand National, Cowes Regatta or the Boat-race are frowned upon by the Air Ministry.

The airway, in its own peculiar fashion, is as well regulated as Piccadilly or Fleet street. Keep to the right is the rule. There are no policemen yet; it is not necessary. The

airmen police themselves. On the airway aeroplanes give way to airships, and they, in turn, to balloons. In the near future different levels are to be adopted which will regulate fast and slow machines to certain levels of the air. The battleplane "on an even keel" must be above a height of 10,000 feet. The big passenger machine which carries something like twenty people and several hundred pounds of goods will be relegated to below 5,000 feet.

Just What She Needed

"I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets some time ago and they proved to be just what I needed," writes Mrs. Volta Bankson, Chillicothe, Mo. "They not only relieved me of indigestion but toned up my liver and rid me of backache and dizziness that I had been subject to for some time. They did me a world of good and I will always speak a good word for them."

RAINMAKER GETS THE MONEY

People in the Medicine Hat region of Canada have confidence now in Rainmaker Hatfield who was brought from California to deliver four inches of rain between May 1 and Aug. 1. He "delivered" four and a quarter inches during the period and received pay at the rate of \$2000 an inch. The inhabitants say the country, which is semi-arid, never had so much rain before. His success brought him an offer from a Wisconsin farmers organization of \$300 an inch for precipitation. Hatfield's outfit consists of a tank 20 feet high which he claims contains a chemical mixture that "opens up the clouds." Scientists smile at his methods and pretensions.

ZION'S RESTRICTED LEASES

New leases recently issued by authorities of Zion City, Ill., cover a period of 1079 years, which is supposed to take in the period of the millennium and give a clearance of 100 years for the coming of Christ. Zion leases do not allow a place for the manufacture, sale or storage of alcoholic drinks, or tobacco. Theaters, dance halls, drug stores or places for holding secret organization meetings are forbidden and no products of swine are allowed to be sold. No other city in the world has such lease restrictions.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

NEW 50-CENT PIECE

The government has just turned out a lot of silver half-dollars to commemorate the centennial of the admission of Missouri to the Union. The main design on the coin pictures an early settler, garbed in buckskin, consulting with an Indian, who is holding out the calumet, or pipe of peace.

Notice to Fordson Owners

We have secured from our Branch at Madisonville, Ky., Mr. O. V. Liles, who needs no introduction to the residents of Ohio County, having spent the greater part of his life here. He is known by most every one in the County.

Mr. Liles is our tractor service man; he will call on every Fordson owner in the County at regular intervals for the purpose of getting better results out of the tractor and tractor implements. He will be glad to tell you anything you wish to know regarding oil, implements and tractors. He will make any adjustment necessary, and will advise if any repairs are necessary.

Mr. Liles' ability as a tractor man and as a gentleman has never been questioned, and we feel that he will be a great advantage to the tractor owners. We would like for you to co-operate with him as we feel that you will be greatly benefitted by his service.

There are 39 Fordsons operating successfully in this County, so it will take Mr. Liles several weeks to get around; but if you would like for him to call on you within the next few days, send us a card as we would like for you to get the best results out of your tractor. The lubrication and the operating are of the most importance. All of these Mr. Liles will thoroughly explain when he calls on you. All we ask of you is to co-operate with us, and we will be benefitted.

Yours for better tractor service,

Beaver Dam Auto Co.
Beaver Dam, Ky.

FORDNEY TARIFF AID TO MARKETS

America's Business Will Develop Under Law, Experts Assert.

Washington, Aug. 27.—One of the outstanding features of the Fordney tariff bill is its provisions to promote the sale of American goods in foreign countries. This is provided for in the reciprocal provisions of the bill, which are more liberal than in any tariff bill yet enacted.

One of the strongest provisions confers authority on the President to reduce all rates and duties 20 per cent in return for similar favors granted to the United States by any foreign country. This particular section contains no restrictions whatever upon the President. It does not require his bargaining with foreign countries to be ratified by the Congress. Any reciprocal agreements the President may make under this provision are permitted to remain in operation for a period of five years. Under another section the President is given complete authority to take retaliatory action against nations which impose discriminatory duties or embargoes upon American goods. Discriminatory duties are defined as duties, which, in comparison with tariffs in this country on the same products, are "higher and reciprocally unequal and unreasonable."

The President is granted other powers, subject, however, to ratification by the Congress, but which nevertheless are powers which lead to negotiations and trade agreements with foreign countries. One of these provisions empowers him to negotiate commercial treaties which provide not only for reduction of duties, but for the complete elimination of duties on specified articles. Two provisions deal especially with trade relations with Canada and empowers the President to negotiate trade agreements with Canada.

The other special provisions looking to trade agreements with foreign countries include stipulations that retaliatory duties on coal are to be imposed on nations which levy such duties on American coal. The Fordney bill puts coal upon the free list, but makes this provision for a retaliatory duty equal to any duty levied upon American coal, because Canada at present has a tariff against United States coal, while coal from Canada is admitted into the United States free. This does not affect the Eastern coal operators, but it is of vital importance to the American coal operators in Washington, who are compelled to compete in their home markets with Canadian coal, brought in free from Vancouver, while they are denied the opportunity of free competition in the Canadian markets. Another provision deals with automobiles and is directed principally at France, Italy and other European countries which have imposed very high tariffs on American cars, thus hindering the developing of the American automobile industry abroad. Still another provision deals with South American countries which have raised a very high tariff against American canned goods. In both of these latter instances it is believed trade agreements will be quickly negotiated whereby the excessive duties now imposed against American products in foreign countries will be removed in return for lowering of the rates proposed in the Fordney tariff.

GERMAN SEAMEN ENTER U. S.

It has been learned that a wide practice has sprung up in Germany of enlisting seamen at one cent a month on vessels bound for American ports. The object of the men is to take advantage of the U. S. seamen's act, which permits foreign seamen to land, and to flee to the interior. The same thing was done by the lord mayor of Cork, and in the United States at this time are about 40,000 Chinese who gained illegal entry in that way. Until the treaty is signed with Germany no Germans are permitted to enter America. The U. S. secretary of labor has announced his intention of asking for a law requiring the registration on arrival of all foreign seamen.

Attendant—Severe scalp wound, sir, accompanied by insensibility.

Surgeon—Well, what have you done?

Attendant—Dressed the wound sir, and gave him a little whisky and water.

Surgeon—Whisky and water? How did you expect an insensible man to swallow that?

Attendant—He asked for it, sir.

"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"

"Yessum, he's a good providah all right, but I've allus skeered dat niggah's gwine t' get ketch'd at it."

PARISIANS EAT ZEBU FLESH

Paris had been eating zebu steak for more than a week before it realized that it was not beef. The zebu, or Indian ox, is a member of the bovine family with short, backward-pointed horns and a large unshapely hump on its shoulders. The French bring them from Madagascar, and it was when the public saw a herd of 200 being driven into a slaughterhouse that they found out what they had been eating. The meat of the animal has long served for food and the hump especially, which consists mostly of fat, is relished. Some claim that the meat is more tender and delicate than beef, and after the discovery a few restaurants featured the dish on their menus.

TAKE TO AMERICAN GAMES

All over Germany American athletics are being hailed as a substitute for German militarism, and a national conference of German Y. M. C. A. secretaries decided to obtain the services of an American athletic director. A student's club in Hannover adopted a resolution to the effect that sport was a "moral antidote needed to save the German youth from further moral ruin." Requests for funds and various athletic equipment have been made to the World Student Christian Federation, which organization announced that it would do all it could to further the movement.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

A Scotsman, anxious as usual to "make a bit," hit upon the idea of collecting old tin cans and pieces of scrap iron. Having accumulated a good collection he sent them to a local junk shop. Somehow or other, however, they went astray and were delivered to the wrong place.

Imagine his surprise the next morning when he received the following letter from a garage: "Dear Sir: Your motor car to hand. We have never seen a worse smash, but we will do our best to put it together again. We send you herewith an estimate for the cost of repair and approximate date of delivery."

"Jimmy's got a great scheme to get out of school on nice days."

"How does he work it?"

"He goes out an' washes his face at recess an' the teacher thinks he's sick an' sends him home."—Ram's Horn.

IT DID FINE WORK SAYS CARPENTER

Akron Man Declares The Way Tanlac Helped Him Is Nothing Short Of Wonderful.

"Tanlac certainly hits the nail on the head, for the way it has helped me is nothing short of wonderful," was the statement made by E. L. Corwin, 389 E. Thornton St., Akron, Ohio, well-known carpenter.

"Some months ago I lost my appetite and got to where I could hardly look at anything to eat without getting sick. I seemed to get no strength from what little I did force down, for I was so weak I could hardly pick up a hammer. My kidneys bothered me a great deal and my back hurt so bad it was torture to be stooping over and straightening up.

"Noticing in the papers so much about Tanlac I decided to give it a trial, and it certainly has done fine work for me. Why, I never had such an appetite before in my life, and I haven't an ache or pain of any kind left. Tanlac is the best medicine I've ever tried, and I'm only too glad to say a good word for it."

Tanlac is sold in Hartford by Dr. L. B. Bean and by all leading Druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**
AMERICAN LEGION NEWS

With his aim the "humanization of the document" and its enlargement to include news of the "whole United States army, which includes the national guard and the reserve," Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, Chicago, West Pointer, national guardsman and newspaperman, took over publication of the Army and Navy Journal with its issue of August 20. The editor, commander of "Reillys Bucks," Chicago war-time artillery regiment, has been prominent in the American Legion since its inception in France and was a founder of the Illinois department.

Following their successful ascent

last month of Mount Hood, one of the high peaks of the Pacific coast ranges members of Hood River post of the American Legion have announced that the climb will be made annually. Governor Olcott and Secretary of State Koser led the Alpine party of 85, composed of Legionnaires and state officials. The climb required two days and a night.

Argentina celebrated the inauguration of faster boat service between New York and South America recently when the new American passenger liner, American Legion, concluded her maiden voyage at the port of Buenos Ayres. The post of the Legion there and government officials held a reception for the American liner's crew.

Following the announcement of the Rev. John W. Inzer, Baptist minister of Chattanooga, Tenn., that he would marry free of charge all service men attending the third annual convention of the American Legion at Kansas City this fall, provided they furnish the brides, a Kansas City jeweler has announced that he will furnish wedding rings for the couples, "even if there are 1,000 of them."

His refusal to preach over the body of an American doughboy killed at Chateau-Thierry because the coffin was draped with the Stars and Stripes has caused the Rev. John Snively, Lancaster, Pa., to become the storm center of an investigation just launched by the American Legion immediately took charge of the remains and obtained another minister.

Canadian soldier societies have been asked to cooperate with American Legion posts of the west in the search for Fred E. Woodward, Sidney, Mont. Legion post commander, veteran of the Princess Pats and the A. E. F., who disappeared June 28. It is feared that Woodward is a victim of apasia.

FAVOR NEW INAUGURAL DATE

Declaring that too much time elapses between the election and inauguration of a president, the American Bar Association recommends that the date of the inauguration be advanced from March 4 to the third Monday in January. The association also advises that the congress elected in November shall meet on the second Monday of the following January. A bill has already been introduced by Senator Ashurst providing for similar changes.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always

Bears the

Signature

of

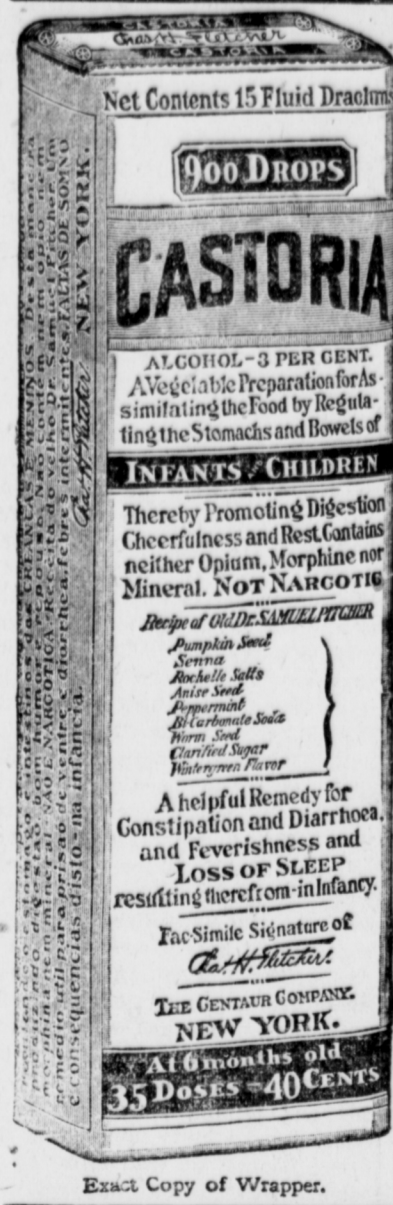
Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA



A CASH OFFER

The Hartford Republican has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

\$1.75

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer. One dollar and seventy-five cents cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now. Don't delay.

TRANSPORTATION

"Chicago is more than twice as far from New York as it was six years ago. More than that—every place in the United States is now about twice as far from every other place as it was in 1914."

These rather startling assertions are made by Secretary Thompson of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in a statement released today. The statement goes on to say:

"Of course, the number of miles between New York and Chicago, or any other two places that might be named, is just the same now as it always was—but miles are not the only things to measure by. We might use time, for instance, and it has been well said by an English writer transportation, which constitutes the true commercial measure of distance." "Geographically, Chicago is still 1,000 miles from New York, but, because of the increases made in freight rates during the past six years, the city on Lake Michigan is now, commercially 2,100 miles from tidewater, and every community in the country has been pushed back until it is twice as far away from the markets in which it either buys its supplies or sells its products as it was in 1914."

The whole increase was not made at once—the country never would have stood for it if it had been. First it was five per cent in 1914; we must now pay two dollars or more. Now it is just as certain as fate itself that every increase in cost of transportation increases both the cost of living and of doing business and decreases the territory in which our products, whether of farm or factory, can be sold. But the most vital question today is not whether we shall pay one price or another for the transportation of our goods, but whether we can get them carried at all.

"In Europe they use waterways as well as railways. France, Belgium, Holland and Germany (as it was before the war), whose combined area is only one-seventh that of the United States, have 23,200 miles of waterways, of which they make a continually increasing use. The tonnage of goods transported on the waterways

of Germany in 1905 was five times as much as was carried in 1875, and it is more than a coincidence that, in every one of the twenty years ending in 1913, the foreign commerce of Germany, which is 53,000 square miles smaller than the State of Texas, exceeded that of the United States by hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Why should not the 28,000 miles of inland waterways in the United States be made available for use?"

PERSHING FOR UNITED ARMY

Gen. Pershing's genius for leadership and administrative work has been again demonstrated by his order to weld the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserve into one effective unit ready to meet any emergency at any time. Gen. Pershing's policy is to rid the service of any partisanship and to bring about a feeling of co-operation among the forces, thus upbuilding the army and insuring greater efficiency in all branches. The most important thing he says, is to assure a highly-trained regular army and then to develop the national guard and the reserves.

QUINTUPLETS BORN

The medical profession all over the world took interest in the case of the woman in Budapest who became the mother of five children at one time. It was said that such a case happens once only in 700,000 times. The woman in question was already a mother of 10, including one pair of twins. She left the hospital at the end of a month with all five babies in a healthy condition.

Schoolteacher (to little boy)—If a farmer raises 3760 bushels of wheat and sells it for \$1.12 per bushel, what will he get?

Little Boy—A new auto, Milking machine, cream separator, water system, electric light outfit, lightning-rods, washing machine, tractor and cider mill.

Teacher—Johnny, I suppose you know what a caterpillar is?

Johnny—Yes'm; it's an upholstered worm.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent
to a new address must give the old
address in making the request.

Business Locals and Notices 10c
per line, and 8c per line for each ad-
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Obituaries, Resolutions and Cards
of Thanks, 1c per word, and 6c for
each head line and signature, money
in advance.

Church Notices for services free,
but other advertisements, 1c per
word.

Anonymous communications will
receive no attention.

TELEPHONE

Farmers Mutual..... 59

FRIDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 2

REPUBLICAN TICKET



For Circuit Judge—
R. W. SLACK
For Commonwealth's Attorney—
CAUDE E. SMITH
For Circuit Court Clerk—
FRANK BLACK
For Representative—
IRA JONES
For County Judge—
R. R. WEDDING
For County Court Clerk—
E. G. BARRASS
For County Attorney—
OTTO C. MARTIN
For Sheriff—
G. A. RALPH
For Tax Commissioner—
ROY KEOWN
For Jailer—
NATHANIEL HUDSON
For Coroner—
W. A. HIMES
For County Surveyor—
C. S. MOXLEY
For J. P. O. C., District No. 1—
J. P. MCCOY
District No. 2—
FELIX SHAVER
District No. 3—
Q. B. BROWN
District No. 4—
J. R. MURPHY
District No. 5—
J. W. GRAY
District No. 6—
MACK MARTIN
District No. 7—
J. W. TAYLOR
District No. 1—
L. J. PICKEREL
For Constable, District No. 7—
R. H. BASHAM

If the moisture producers can
break the drought that Volstead made
they may command greater returns
than they are receiving from farm-
ers in some of the Western States.

Business remains shaky and stag-
nant, as some writers and authorities
state, due to the meagre or hard to
mouth system of buying. Others say
the main cause is due to the fact that
the wage schedule has not been prop-
erly equalized with current condi-
tions that those in actual employment
are demanding, and receiving too
much while the Country is flooded
with idle labor. We imagine that in
a measure, all are correct. It is nat-
ural for the wage earner to hold on
to the last ditch, and the buyer, if
he has sense, whether consumer or
distributor, is only going to purchase
today what he must have for tomor-
row, or at least he provides for a very
short space in future time. If the
manufacturers and large producers
could induce distributors to fill their
houses from cellar to garret, and the
retailers could, in turn induce the
consumer to lay-by large stocks for
future use, prices would never de-
crease. So there you are. The average
consumer is determined to buy spar-
ingly, just as the manufacturer is pur-
chasing raw materials and stock for
his use in small quantities and almost
only as he is compelled to do so for
daily use. It is only the original pro-

ducer who holds stock in quantities
worth mentioning. If the man who
is making ten dollars per day could
share his job with the idle man who
is unable to purchase, and the fellow
who manufactures clothing and deals
in other necessities of life could be
induced to slice his profits accord-
ingly, a double volume of business would
result, maybe not a double amount,
but to say the least of it, a very ma-
terial increase would result and ev-
erybody would have work, money, and
be able to purchase and the wheels of
industry would hum with the music of
prosperity and contentment.

Some time ago Democratic papers
all over the Country, not the least
among which were the Courier-Jour-
nal and Times, were pulling their
hair and reading their clothing in
deadly fear, with prophesings that
the United States would, in humili-
ation, sackcloth and ashes, be forced to
take or make just such a treaty with
Germany as she saw fit to impose
upon us, and that this Country would
lose all of the benefits derived by
and thru the Versailles Treaty. Now,
that a treaty has been signed with the
"hated and much feared" Germans,
by which it is generally agreed to by
all, that the U. S. loses no benefits
which would have been conferred up-
on it by the Versailles Treaty, they
continue to berate and criticize the
Authorities for taking the benefits
while remaining out of the League
of Nations. Because we co-operated
with the Allies in subduing the war-
mad German is not reason sufficient
for our joining Europe and with
equal responsibility shouldering their
every dispute and trouble for ages to
come. What more do we wish?
They say that through and by the
late Treaty our rights are amply safe-
guarded. And, at the same time we
are a free Nation, in position to move
in the even tenor of our way, just as
we were before the war. Whenever
and wherever in our own judgment,
the interests of civilization and hu-
manity demands righteous assistance,
we may go, of and by our own volition,
as we did in the late case. Those
who would cast reflection, odium,
and as they say, dishonor, upon
the United States for failure to
join with the Old World, for woe or
for woe, were in the saddle and in
control of the reins during the dark
days from Aug. 1914 to the finish.
If it was right and honorable to en-
ter when we did, and we are not
questioning it, upon whom does dis-
honor rest for failure to do the rescu-
ing act at least two years prior to
1917? Why wait so long to perform
a duty? We have not assumed and
neither have we received undue ad-
vantage of any man or nation. We
are billions of dollars in debt by rea-
son of entering the war, have lost
thousands of our young and older
men and have suffered in other and
innumerable ways. Tho late in do-
ing so, we contributed our bit, have
entered a treaty, altho yet unratified,
supposedly just to the conquered,
and all that we could or ought to de-
sire. Still they say we, as a Nation,
are wallowing and floundering in
dishonor because we do not choose to
mark our future course and conduct
in the affairs and at the beck and
call of Europe as pledged by ex-
President Woodrow Wilson acting as
Lord-High Commissioner, created o'
and by himself. Instead of dishon-
or for the U. S., it looks more like a
case of Wilson's inability to deliver
it.

Visitor—Why don't you advertise?
Town storekeeper—No, siree, I did
once and it pretty near ruined me.

Visitor—How so?
Town storekeeper—Why, people
came in and bought durn near all the
stuff I had.—Success.

Teacher—There are still parts of
the world where men eat each other.
What do you call a man who eats an-
other man?

Small Boy—Greedy, sir—London
Post.

NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of Point Pleas-
ant and Centertown precincts:—I
or one of my deputies will be at
Matanzas on Tuesday and Wednesday
the 6th and 7th of September and at
Centertown, Saturday, September 10,
for the purpose of assessing all prop-
erty in said precincts. Please meet
me promptly.

D. E. WAD, Tax Com'r. Ohio Co.
By L. T. BARNARD, Deputy Tax
Com'r. Ohio County. 10t1

PUBLIC SALE

I will offer for sale Monday, Sept.,
12th at 10 o'clock, my farm of 122
acres, one mile North-east of Crom-
well, on the public road. Half creek-
bottom land, rest good hill land most-
ly in grass. Good orchard, 2 springs
2-story frame house, 1 barn, new
poultry house, good cellar and other
necessary out buildings close to grad-
ed school also my crop and farming
implements. Terms made known on
day of sale. 10t2p

W. C. WADE, Cromwell, Ky.

STRAY STREAKS

(By FluKe McFluke.)

Pearl Tweddell, carrier on rural
route 4, says many thing happen in
the life of the average (and Pearl's
not below the average) rural router
while out routing which he wouldn't
dare tell an envious neighbor or his
wife.

Mont Johnson says he reckons that
the dry weather sorter stunted the
shucks on his corn, or something and
that since the rains came nearly ev-
ery ear of corn he has, has grown so
dern fast they have gotten entirely
out of the shuck. He is now scared
that much of his corn will rot as in
addition to the ears growing out of
the shuck about one half of them
have been bursted by the sudden
growth of the corn. It looks like
something is always coming up to
worry the poor farmer, so Mont says.

This shop gave Duke, the foreman,
a vacation from last Thursday to
Tuesday evening, quitting time. He
with his wife visited in Cromwell,
went to Bowling Green and thru the
oil fields of Warren and maybe Allen
County, visited Auburn and Russell-
ville, Central City and then back
home, jaded and worn to a frazzle.
Just as soon as we get the paper out
and one or two jobs out of the way
we are going to try to get the Board
of Directors give Duke a little lay-off
so that he may recuperate from his
vacation.

We were scheduled to have a
birthday last Sunday, but it was a
failure, yes, a miserable fizzle. Time
was when birthdays were welcomed,
not only by the men celebrating the
anniversary, but by his friends as
well. Where fun, frolic and good
cheer once reigned supreme great
hunks of gloom have been placed by
Volstead instead. Women of a cer-
tain age rarely have a birthday, and
now we rise to ask what's the use in
a gentleman having one?

We were on the street the other
night when some one was approach-
ing in a car some 100 feet distant.
Some person in the crowd wonder-
ingly asked as to who it was. Three
men skope at one and the same time
saying that it was Brooksie, one of
whom said that there had only been
one auto license issued by the State
for a car to make that quality and
quantity of noise and Brooksie bought
that.

If we were to draw a picture of
something that, which or who slak-
ed his thirst in summertime from our
ice water, warmed its slim, slender
frame by the heat of our stove when
the bleak and snow-laden winds
come from the frozen north, reads
our exchange, the Herald, on each
and every Wednesday morning and
our own paper each Friday morning
while parked upon our desk and not
infrequently one of our daily papers
when we chance to lay it down and
sometimes, even before we get to
see it; yes, you guessed it the first
time, it would look like a Bat. And,
what is more, some time there is go-
ing to be a prefix attached to it like
a brick.

BARNETT'S CREEK

Farmers in this vicinity are cutting
tobacco.

Rev. Birch Shields filled his regu-
lar appointment here Saturday and
Sunday. A large crowd was present
on Sunday.

Mrs. E. L. Brooks is on the sick
list.

Miss Beulah Whittaker has a se-
vere attack of yellow jaundice.

Rev. Birch Shields, of Cromwell,

STAR THEATER

HARTFORD, KY.

Tuesday, September 6, 1921

"Every Woman"

Woman! Seeking Love! Blinded by Flattery and sudden Fame on
the stage. Following Wealth, following Passion. Singed by the lights
of the midnight rendezvous of Fashion.

Beauty stolen. Modesty lost. Conscience abandoned. The wine
of the gilded cafes drained to the dregs of the slums. Then in the
drifting snow of a New Year's Eve a new white path that leads to her
heart's desire.

This is "Every Woman"—a vivid, spectacular beauty drama of the
old, old story-up to the second. Hundreds of thousands spent on the
sumptuous sets. Played by an all-star cast of principals never equaled
in another motion picture. With one hundred beautiful girls.

The Greatest Woman Picture Ever Filmed.

Two shows. First show starts 7:15. Second show starts 9:15.

With
VIOLET HEMING,
THEODORE ROBERTS,
WANDA HAWLEY,
IRVING CUMMINGS,
BEDE DANIELS,
MONTE BLUE,
RAYMOND HATTON
CLARA HORTON
MARGARET LOOMIS
TULLY MARSHALL
EDYTH CHAPMAN
CHARLES OGLE
MILDRED REARDON

Friday, September 9, 1921

THOMAS MEIGHAN

In William DeMilles' greatest production

"Conrad in Quest of His Youth"

SEEKING THE LAST THRILL OF YOUTH.

Bachelor Conrad went back to his boyhood home—and found it cold and leaky. Went to his first
dream maiden and found her fat and forty! Went to the passionate love of his youth—and fell asleep!
"You're old, Conrad." "Old," he said, and was giving up the quest when—wow! A ROMANCE OF
LIFE'S GOLDEN ADVENTURE.

One show only—8 o'clock.

Saturday, September 10, 1921

ETHEL CLAYTON "Sins of Rosanne"

and JACK HOLT in

CAUGHT! Caught in the rooms of a rogue and thief—by the man she loved! She the belle of her
set and daughter of a proud old house! What was the sinister power that ruled her at times a love-
ly, innocent girl—now an abandoned adventuress? A smashing tale of the diamond fields of Africa,
unique in its picturesque scenes, vibrant with eerie mystery. You'll want to see the daring feats of
professional jewel smugglers. You'll want to see the beautiful star in her Queen of Sheba gown.

One show only—8 o'clock. There will also be a good comedy each night.
ADMISSION 20c EACH NIGHT. DON'T MISS "EVERY WOMAN."

Attention! Ladies and Gentlemen!

NEW LIFE FOR OLD CLOTHES



When Cleaned and Pressed on
the Hoffman Sanitary
Steam Press.

We have the best equipped and most up-to-date cleaning and
pressing establishment in this section of the state. Prompt and
first-class srvice guaranteed. Special attention given to parcel post
packages. We give 24-hour service and all work guaranteed.

OUR PRICES
Cleaned and Pressed

MEN'S LIST

Men's Suits (2 piece) \$1.50
Men's Suits (3 piece) \$1.75
Overcoats, medium \$1.50
Overcoats, heavy and long \$1.75

LADIES' LIST

Dresses, plain \$1.50
Dresses, with drape \$1.75
Dresses, fancy \$2.25
Coat Suits, plain \$1.50
Coat Suits, with drape \$1.75
Skirts, pleated \$1.00 up
Coats, long \$1.50
Velvet Suits Steamed \$3.00
Waist, fancy75

SUNSHINE CLEANING & PRESSING CO.,
RHODES & LONG, Props.
Leitchfield, Kentucky.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Regular Fall Term of

Hartford Graded and High School

Will Begin

Monday, September 5

At 8:30 O'clock A. M.

The public, especially patrons of the school, in-
vited to be present at the opening exercises.
Courses offered: Classical and Vocational Ag-
riculture.

The school's high standard will be maintained.

MISS MARY MARKS, Principal.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP

EXCURSION FARE

\$2.58 Including War Tax

HARTFORD

TO

OWENSBORO

ACCOUNT

Daviess County Fair and Exposition

Tickets on sale September 4th to 10th, inclusive.
Tickets good for return to reach Hartford before midnight Sep-
tember 12th.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

Ready to Show You



Our advance styles in Ladies' Coats, Coat Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Dresses and Millinery are now on display. "A trifle early," you may say. Not a bit; the early buyer gets the pick. Not so warm through August, is the promise of the weather man. This means that if you buy early that you will get full benefit of your purchase.

Our Suits are beauties in style and workmanship, and wonders in price—back almost to pre-war values. Wonderful array of dresses in all the leading styles and fabrics, colors, etc.

New Blouses in Georgette and Crepe de Chine, that formerly sold for \$10.00 and \$12.50; beautiful styles now

\$5.95

Advance Fall Millinery, consisting of Ready-to-Wear, Etc.

We can supply your early wants. Call and see us.

Fair & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Miss Ruth Lowe of Hartford, is the guest this week of Miss Clara Wilson. —Central City Argus.

Mr. Byron Foster of Shelbyville, Tenn., arrived here yesterday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Foster.

Rev. T. T. Frazier, pastor of the Hartford Methodist Church will preach at Hamlin's Chapel Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. John H. Thomas of Louisville, came down to Dundee, Sunday to visit her brother, Mr. Redford Bean, who is ill at his home.

Mrs. A. C. Porter has returned to her home here, after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Robertson of Heflin.

Judge and Mrs. R. R. Wedding, city, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lloyd of New Baymus, were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Coppage, near town.

Miss Lella Glenn left yesterday for Central City, preparatory to resuming her position as head of the department of English in the High School of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Brashear and little daughter, Martha Elizabeth, and Master Lindon Thomas of Louisville, spent last week with relatives at Narrows.

Our old friend, N. B. Finley of Balzatown, was in Hartford Tuesday, and paid us a call while here. Mr. Finley is Deputy Tax Commissioner, under Mr. Ward.

Mrs. Sarah Bennett of Owensboro, arrived in Hartford Sunday, to spend two weeks with friends and relatives here and in the Washington and No-creek communities.

Mr. T. B. Caldwell returned to his home Tuesday, in Chicago, Ill., after spending several days in Hartford, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Joe T. Miller and Mr. Miller.

Rev. Russell Walker will preach at the Hartford Baptist Church, Sunday. Rev. Walker has just completed a month's vacation given him by his congregation.

Mr. C. F. Schapmire returned to his home here Monday after spending a week with his daughters, Mrs. R. L. Tweddell, of Hillside and Mrs. Henry Hoover of Midland.

Messrs. N. A. Yeiser, City, Ulysses Trogon and Hobart Tinsley, of the Washington country left Monday for Gates, Tenn., where they go to erect a couple or three buildings for Bond Bros.

Miss Mildred Stevenson, who has spent a month with friends and relatives in Chicago, Ill., and La Center and Paducah, returned to Hartford Sunday and has resumed her position with Barnes & Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Carson city, went to Madisonville last Friday. Mr. Carson returned Saturday, while Mrs. Carson who is under treatment of a specialist, will remain in the Hopkins County Metropolis ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. Herbert Sanders together with her children left yesterday for their home in Covington. Mrs. Sanders has been here for some time, the guest of her brothers Messrs. U. S. and A. R. Carson and sister, Miss Electra Carson.

Uncle Thomas Greer of Beda, was in town Tuesday, he said to pay his taxes and banter some of the boys for a game at marbles or dollar pitching. Mr. Greer is very near the four-score mark in years, but he is still game and very active for one of his age.

The following young ladies will be the week-end guests of Misses Mary Warren and Kennedy Collins: Misses Bonnie Stringer, Central City, Margaret and Louise Potter, of Bowling Green, Pauline McCarthy of Henderson, and Thelma O'Bryan of Louisville.

Mr. John T. Rone of Centertown, has purchased the residence of Mr. Loney Minton on West Mulberry Street. Mr. Rone will move to same within the next thirty days. Mr. Minton will likely erect a residence at an early date on his lot on the Centertown pike.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, September 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction at my place on old Milton Taylor farm, 3 miles East of Hartford, span work 'mules, 16 hands high; seven milch cows; five T. hay; 1000 bu. corn; farming implements, and household furniture.

G. A. SCHROADER.

BEADS ODDLY STRUNG

(By I. D. Claire.)

Hey there! Fluke, keep off my friend, Albert Cox. Albert and I have been pretty good friends since a certain oats harvesting incident, now some thirty years ago, and while I may prod him a little sometimes I will not stand for an outsider doing so.

Battle Nail's wife should not find it such a heavy burden to support him as long as the Republican office supplies him with ice water in summer and a stove to warm by in the winter.

I want to thank Bill Keene and others if there are others and I am strongly suspicious there are, who have left tobacco with Fluke, with direction to send to me. I appreciate their kind intentions if Fluke did confiscate the tobacco. However, I am fortunate in having a friend here who supplies me with the very highest grade of tobacco manufactured.

It looks mighty good to see so many, or probably all, of the defeated candidates coming out in many cards, pledging their loyal support to the county ticket. Everybody admires a game loser.

Gay revelry had already gone from the cabaret and summer garden, and now comes Chief Petty and clamps the lid on the soft drinks bootleggers. All the joy of life has disappeared from the metropolitan city, and one had just as lief live at Buckhorn or Elm Lick.

The dark, cloudy days of winter will soon be upon us again, but it is a comforting reflection that we shall have more moonshine than usual.

Near us is a church that has chimes that ring with wonderful softness and harmony. Late Sunday afternoon, while they were ringing, the Madam commented, "Isn't that music the sweetest you ever heard?" I remarked that it was, except just now I would prefer to hear the ring of the old courthouse bell at Hartford; whereupon she accused me of being oldfashioned. I told her I guessed I was.

I feel that it is a justice due to myself to make a report on the recent standing of my morals. I have not taken a drink in months, altho I have had it frequently offered me, and I have not been up town half dozen times in five months. In fact I am behaving so well that I sometimes suspicion it presages an early demise. You know the philosophers tell us that people are appraised by the subconscious mind of events to come. I feel real uneasy about the matter.

Mrs. Blank— My luck seems to leave me when I play cards.
Mrs. Fort— It isn't your luck, dear, it's your common-sense.

BEAVER DAM

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Jones and son of Owensboro, Ky., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Barnes.

Mrs. Edgar Vaughn and daughter, of West Frankfort, Ill., are visiting Mrs. Vaughn's mother, Mrs. Minerva Taylor.

Miss Ethel Williams who has been in Louisville has returned home. Miss Lucile Burton is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Veller and daughter have returned to their home in Linton, Ind., after a visit with Mrs. R. M. Veller.

Mrs. Ella Stevens is in Louisville the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. V. Thompson and Mr. Thompson.

Misses Bessie and Anna Alford have gone to Stone, Ky., to visit their sister, Mrs. Charles Williams and Mr. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Casey visited Mammoth Cave last week.

Mr. Tom Cooper is in St. Louis this week.

Mr. John Stevens of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Addie Taylor has gone to Central City, to accept a position in the school.

Misses Elizabeth and Eloise Austin have returned home after a visit with friends and relatives in Rochester.

Miss Virginia Stewell, of Louisville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. G. Young and Mr. Young.

Miss Innis Stevens, who has been ill for some time, is in St. Anthony's Hospital, Louisville, for examination and treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ferguson of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting Mrs. Ferguson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. McKinney.

Mrs. J. W. Philips is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Williams.

Mr. Hamil King, of Oklahoma, is in town for a few days.

Miss O'Brien of Russellville, has arrived to take charge of the Mil-



OUR AUTUMN STYLES

—in—

Bradley Sweaters

possess the charm which distinguishes the Fashionable from the Commonplace.

The first day at school is about the most important day that comes to the little people—more important even than birthdays, for they come every year, but the first day at school is just ONE first day, never to be experienced but once. In the last few weeks many young scholars have been outfitted for school. We're offering many good values in our children's department with complete assortments of the school togs the kiddies need. The prices in every case are in keeping with the prevailing low levels.

Style and good looks are first essentials, but the way your Bradley wears and wears and wears is the quality that makes it the most popular garment in your wardrobe. You are invited to inspect our display of knitted coats, caps, scarfs, gloves, gauntlets and novelties. You will find them all of smart style and unusual quality.

Respectfully,

Carson & Co.
Hartford, Kentucky.

Wire Fence

We have just received a car load of

AMERICAN WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Barbed Wire, Nails and kindred articles. Lowest prices in six years. See us before buying.

ACTON BROTHERS
HARTFORD, KY.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP

EXCURSION FARE

\$6.27 Including War Tax

HARTFORD

TO

LOUISVILLE

ACCOUNT

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Tickets on sale Sept. 10 to 16, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Louisville before noon Sept. 17th.

Tickets good for return to reach Hartford before midnight Sept. 19th.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

linery Department in Cooper's store, Mrs. Arthur Miller of Tulsa, Okla., She was accompanied home by Mrs. Mason Taylor.

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Dr. Pendleton was in Owensboro on business yesterday.

Mrs. S. T. Barnett spent last Friday in Madisonville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blankenship spent Wednesday in Owensboro.

Mr. R. D. Carter, Route 2, Beaver Dam, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

Mr. Edward Ford, of Louisville, will spend the week-end here, the guest of friends.

Mr. Otha Lee returned Sunday from a visit of several days with relatives of Greendale.

Judge and Mrs. John B. Wilson and family spent Sunday in McHenry, the guests of relatives.

Mr. Oscar Bennett went to Lexington Wednesday on a business trip. He will return home tomorrow.

Mr. Tony Johnson, who has been in Decatur, Ala., during the summer months will arrive here Saturday.

The young folks of the Methodist Sunday School were out hay riding last night. No hold-up has been reported.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bean returned yesterday from a two days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Cummings at Dundee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hunter, accompanied by Mrs. P. B. Taylor and Miss Susie May, motored to Owensboro yesterday.

Mr. Sam Davison and son L. B., and daughters Miss Elizabeth of Barrett's Ferry and Mrs. Catherine Street, of Whitesville, were in Hartford, yesterday.

Misses Helen and Amelia Barnett entertained the youngsters of their Sunday school classes with an all-day picnic Tuesday. The occasion was marked with lots of good eats and a genuine good time by all.

Mr. Ira Bean spent the week-end here, with his family.

Judge W. H. Barnes went to Bowling Green Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

For first class sewing call on MRS. W. E. HIMES, City. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10t2

Mr. J. I. Goodman of the Herald force, went to Owensboro Saturday, returning Sunday.

Miss Margaret Williamson of Wysox, was the week-end guest of Miss Lella Glenn, city.

Mr. J. F. Gillespie was the guest of relatives in Leitchfield and Rockport, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. E. H. Foster, with his family, returned yesterday from a week's vacation spent with relatives at Heflin and Beaver Dam.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fair, Mrs. Bettie Taylor and daughter, Miss Eva, City, were guests Sunday of Mrs. Lida Miller and family of near Beaver Dam.

Mrs. Ollie Barnett returned Tuesday from Fordsville and Whitesville where she had been visiting friends and relatives since Friday of last week.

Judge and Mrs. J. B. Wilson and sons, John Allen and Levi, spent yesterday with Judge Wilson's brother, Mr. Nimrod Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of Prentiss.

Mr. R. H. Gillespie went to Leitchfield yesterday, to join Mrs. Gillespie, who has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hancock. They will return Sunday.

Albert Rial recently brought to this office some peas the pods of which measured 23 inches in length. Mrs. Rial grew them in her garden, at the foot of Center Street.

Mrs. E. E. Birkhead and children, Kenneth and Irene Cox, went to Barrett's Ferry yesterday, where they will spend the week end with Mr. Sam Davison and family.

Mr. M. F. Chumley, of McHenry, who is Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, came up yesterday to assume his duties, and will devote full time to the job.

Illinois Central System Shows How Taxes Have a Bearing on Railway Rates

Notwithstanding that for the past twelve months the railroads as a whole have earned almost no net return on the capital invested in them, many persons insist that freight and passenger rates be reduced, regardless of the costs of producing that transportation service which the public must have. We wish, therefore, to direct attention to the fact that the cost of producing transportation are still relatively much higher than the rates. We think it fair to ask the public to give consideration to what the railroads are having to pay for labor, materials, locomotives, fuel, cars, taxes and interest on borrowed capital before passing final judgment upon the reasonableness of present freight and passenger rates.

It is true that, effective July 1, railway wages were reduced 12 per cent, but they are still 108 per cent higher than they were in 1914—the year of the beginning of the great war which upset everything. Road locomotives cost 123 per cent more, switch engines cost 144 per cent more, gondola cars cost 117 per cent more, refrigerator cars cost 107 per cent more, box cars cost 122 per cent more, steel passenger coaches cost 100 per cent more and locomotive fuel costs 138 per cent more at present than in 1914. The Illinois Central System sold bonds in 1914 on a basis yielding less than 5 per cent to the purchasers. It recently sold \$8,000,000 of bonds running for fifteen years, and the best terms it was able to secure yielded a return of more than 7 per cent to the purchasers.

Take the single item of direct taxes for a ten-year period. The Class I railroads, which include all railroads having gross operating incomes of \$1,000,000 or more annually, paid \$98,626,848 in taxes in 1911. In 1920 the same railroads paid \$278,868,668 in taxes, an increase of \$180,241,820 or 183 per cent.

The Illinois Central System paid \$3,278,107.96 in taxes in 1911, while in 1920 it paid \$9,575,680.87, an increase of \$6,297,572.91, or 192 per cent.

But these are not the only taxes affecting transportation charges. When the shipper pays his freight bill, he should remember that 3 per cent of what the railroad's bill otherwise would be is added and collected by the railroad as a transportation tax. Likewise, when the passenger pays for his ticket, he should remember that 8 per cent of what he otherwise would pay the railroad is added and collected for the government as a transportation tax. Patrons generally consider only the total cost of freight and passenger transportation, and many think the railroads get the whole amount.

The transportation tax collected by the railroads for the government on freight bills in 1920 totaled \$129,710,329.80, and on passenger fares, \$103,099,633.36—a grand total of \$232,809,963.16! This vast sum is not included in any of the railway accounts. It was collected by the railroads acting as agents for the government and remitted directly to the government.

As the agent of the government the Illinois Central System collected from its patrons in 1920 the sum of \$3,084,072.54 as transportation tax on freight, and \$2,254,256.87 as transportation tax on passenger fares, a total of \$5,338,329.41! This is not included in the above mentioned item of \$9,575,680.87 direct taxes paid, but was collected and remitted directly to the government.

The question of abolishing the transportation tax is having consideration at Washington. The abolition of this tax would reduce railway rates without injury to the railroads.

We do not bring up the question of railway taxation in a spirit of complaint. We realize that all citizens and all businesses must bear their just proportion of the expense of government. We refer to the matter just now to make it clear that railway taxation must be added to the cost of transportation and necessarily has a bearing on freight and passenger rates.

The Illinois Central System has been striving for more than a year to present facts in regard to railway problems for the consideration of the public. The public will be able to decide for itself the advisability of such a course when it considers that the management of the Illinois Central System is the trustee of an investment in roadway and equipment of more than a half billion dollars. We realize that this property, and all railway property, will be dealt with accordingly as public sentiment develops and crystallizes. We feel, therefore, that we must present our case before the court of public opinion, and we are glad to do that, having an abiding faith in the fairness and justice of the people when they have the facts before them.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.

"QUEENSHIP" OF FLOCK SETTLED

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 27.—After more than three months of "beak to beak" competition for the "queenship" of the poultry flock of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station farm the race was settled down to an endurance test between twin sister hens Nos. 1808 and 1844, according to station poultrymen. The "queenship" of the flock has been vacant since the death last spring of Lady Walnut Hill who held the world record for number of eggs laid during the five years of her life.

The question as to which of the contestants for royal honors should be elected developed soon after Lady Walnut Hill's death on May 9, hens Nos. 1808 and 1844 standing out as leading egg producers early in that month. The new queen of the flock will be given a name and her number will appear only on the farm books and the band on her leg, as soon as the race is decided. J. H. Martin, in charge of the station poultry work, has announced.

No. 1844 is now leading by eleven eggs. She started laying on November 12, 1920, almost one month before No. 1808 and up to August 23 had produced 190 eggs. Her rival who was handicapped by a late start, began laying on December 11, and up to August 23, had presented the state with 179 eggs. No. 1844 has been laying ten months, while No. 1808 has been in the race only nine months.

No. 1844 produced fifteen eggs in November; twenty-two in December; fifteen in January; twenty-one in February; twenty in March; fourteen in April; twenty-five in May; twenty in June; twenty-one in July, and seventeen up to August 23. No. 1808 laid ten eggs in December; twenty-three in January; eighteen in February; twenty-three in March; twenty-eight in April; twenty-four in May;

twenty-two in June; twenty in July and eleven up to August 23.

Both pullets were hatched in March 1920, from eggs produced by a white Wyandotte hen purchased by the experiment station at the Trigg County pullet sale in the fall of 1917. Their mother's record for her pullet year was 165 eggs, but station attaches attribute the high producing qualities of her offspring to the fact that she was mated to a bird of high-producing strain. This, according to Mr. Martin, demonstrates the improvement that can be brought about in poultry work by the use of good roosters.

No steps have been taken in the selection, breeding, management or feeding of the two pullets that could not be practiced by the average farmer or poultry raiser, Mr. Martin said. The performance of the two birds is even more striking when it is considered that the average Kentucky hen does not produce five dozen eggs during the year, he concluded.

Swelling of the flesh caused by inflammation, cold, fractures of the bone, toothache, neuralgia or rheumatism can be relieved by applying Ballard's Snow Liniment. It should be well rubbed in over the part affected. Its great healing and penetrating power eases the pain, reduces swelling and restores natural conditions. Price 30c, 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

THOSE POLITICIANS

The senator was back home, looking after his political fences, and was asking the minister about some of his old acquaintances. "How's old Mr. Jones?" he inquired. "Will I be likely to see him today?"

"You'll never see Mr. Jones again," said the minister. "Mr. Jones has gone to heaven."—Non-Partisan Leader.

GOOD HEALTH ADVICE

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—All over Kentucky typhoid fever has been traced directly back to so-called "clear, cool spring water," Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Officer, declared here today, and persons who wish to reduce the chances of their contracting the disease will fight shy of drinking water from such sources.

It is not half well enough understood, Dr. McCormack continued, how typhoid is communicated from one person to another. "It can be acquired," he said, "only by swallowing some of the discharges from a person who has the disease. These discharges, emptied in an old style closet, trickle and seep thru the soil into the spring. As collectors of the seed of typhoid shallow wells act just the same as catch basins.

"It is known that flies also scatter the seed of typhoid. How much cheaper it would be to clear that manure pile, that old garbage, those other collections of filth and dirt where they breed than it is to have a dangerous and expensive case of sickness in one's home.

"The value of a life as determined by the courts is about \$4,000. Less than one-hundredth part of this sum would pay for the cost of an improved Kentucky closet, and protect landlord and tenant from a dangerous disease.

"The State is so anxious that this be done that it furnishes the labor free. All that it is necessary for any one to do is to supply the material and to notify the State board. A force of three men will be sent to construct the tank and nothing has to be paid for their labor.

"John dear" (for that seemed to be his name) began the new voter, addressing her husband, "how can we scratch a candidate intelligently if we do not know where he itches?" "He always itches for office, wherever that may be," replied the wise and able man.—Country Gentleman.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES

Highest Point In Connecticut.
Although Connecticut is very nearly our smallest State, only Rhode Island and Delaware containing fewer square miles, its altitude ranges from sea level to over two thousand feet above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The highest point, Bear Mountain, in Leitchfield County, is 2,355 feet above the sea. The average elevation of the State is approximately 500 feet.

Production of Asphalt Increases.
The quantity of native asphalt and native bitumens sold in the United States in 1920 was 198,497 short tons valued at \$1,213,908 according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. This was an increase of 125 per cent in quantity and of about 78 per cent in value over 1919. Gilsonite was reported from Uinta County, Utah, wurtzilite (or elaterite) from Duchesne County, Utah, and grahamite from Pushmataha County, Okla.

The sales of manufactured asphalt obtained from domestic petroleum amounted to 700,496 short tons, valued at \$11,985,457 or \$17.11 a ton. Compared with 1919 these figures indicate an increase of 14 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value.

The sales of asphalt manufactured by the United States from Mexican petroleum in 1920 amounted to 1,945,779 short tons, valued at \$14,272,862, or \$13.65 a ton. This was an increase of 55 per cent in quantity and of 85 per cent in value over 1919.

Record-Breaking Year in Value of Mineral Products

The Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has published its preliminary summary of Mineral Resources for the calendar year 1920, a pamphlet of 123 pages, which records for that year as the value of the mineral products of the country the astounding total of \$6,707,000,000. This value is 20 per cent greater than that of the former record year 1918, and 45 per cent greater than that of 1919.

The salient features of the mineral industry in 1920 are set forth in the short introduction. Many of the figures are preliminary and some are estimates, but the cooperation of those engaged in the mineral industry and the long experience of the Geological Survey in this work give assurance that the estimates represent very nearly the actual production.

The summary gives in compact form general tables showing the quantity and value of the domestic output of seventy or more mineral products in 1919 and 1920 and the total value of all minerals, by years, since 1880. It also shows the leading minerals (in value) for each State and the leading States in the production of each mineral, as well as the total value of the minerals imported and exported during the last two calendar years.

The general tables are followed by sections giving data on domestic and foreign production, supplies, consumption, imports, exports, stocks, and prices for a series of years.

Progress of the Work of Mapping The United States

The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has published about 3,000 engraved topographic maps, which represent nearly 43 per cent of the area of the United States. These maps are the results of surveys made during a period of 34 years, and the results are fairly good in quantity and quality for a Government bureau which can go only as fast as appropriations will permit.

A few geologic maps were published by the Survey prior to 1880, some of them in atlases accompanying reports on regions in the West, and a few were published separately as photolithographs; but the 1-degree sheets of northwest New Mexico and northeast Arizona, known as Wingate and Mount Taylor, N. Mex., and Fort Defiance, Tusayan, Marsh Pass, and Canyon de Chelly, Ariz., published in 1886, were the first topographic maps printed by the Geological Survey from engraved plates.

Eight States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio—have been completely mapped, and the work of mapping the State of New York is more than 90 per cent completed. Several States are actively cooperating with the Survey in this work and in 1920 contributed to it a total of nearly \$200,000.

With nearly 60 per cent of the area of the country entirely unmapped and much that has been mapped in need of resurveys, and with the largest mapping organization in the country surveying only about 40 per cent of the area in 40 years, the logical demand is for more speed. If the maps are to serve their full purpose

in promoting national development the whole country must be mapped within this generation, or, even better, within the next decade. Practical engineers realize that every dollar of Federal and State funds appropriated for these surveys, if spent in the next 20 years, will save many dollars that otherwise must be spent by corporations and individuals in fragmentary surveys made for special purposes, and the worst feature of such an uneconomic procedure would be that it would provide no maps for the use of the general public.

Surgeons agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 30c, 60c and \$1.20. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

SHORT SKIRTS FOR SERVICE

Short skirts give feminine underpinning a distinct experience of freedom almost equal to that of the trousers of their brothers. They like it. The sense of exposure which at first embarrassed them, has disappeared. Ankle are no longer sinful. Open opportunity for open walking, from the knees down, has been openly arrived at. It marks genuine progress in feminine liberty of action as distinct an advance in conventional reforms as the dropping of the face veils by Turkish women, or the unbound feet of the Chinese. We hope American women will never go back to the clogging long skirts. —Chicago Journal of Commerce.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

QUARRY IS AUTO GRAVEYARD

Part of an auto protruding above the water in an abandoned quarry near Summit, Ill., resulted in an investigation by authorities which disclosed the fact that the quarry, which is a great one about 400 feet square and filled with water to a depth of 80 feet, contains over 100 autos piled one on top of another. License plates show that some of them have been buried for over two years. The less of the cars will be investigated in an attempt to learn if fraud has been resorted to in order to collect insurance.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

TWO VOTE AT ELECTION

A special election at which there were only two voters—a farmer and his wife—has just been held near Plainfield, Ill. The election was ordered by the county superintendent of schools, to determine whether the farm should be annexed to the Plainfield district or not.

FINED FOR SUNDAY SPORTS

For violating a city ordinance forbidding Sunday games in Lincoln, Neb., eight boys caught pitching horseshoes on a vacant lot at University, were arrested and fined \$5 each.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or ordered by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

EAGLE "MIKADO"

Pencil No. 174
For Sale at your Dealer
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
EAGLE "MIKADO"
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK
Made in five grades

Liberty Bicycles On Sale



Tires and accessories, featherweight Motor Bikes, Motors for bicycles, Telephones and Supplies, Line Construction Material, Electrical Supplies, Shoe and General Repair Shop.

If it's fixable we fix it. Both telephones.

MUFFETT'S REPAIR SHOP
Beaver Dam, Ky.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy. Thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Mother's use Frey's Vermifuge For the Children

A Safe Old Fashioned Remedy for Worms
Seventy-five years continuous use is the best testimonial. FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you. Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones healthy and happy. Write a bottle to your druggist or general store, or if your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 30c in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly. E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY

A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION
FOR ONE MONTH
A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing. LOCK BOX 616 COLUMBUS, O.

USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by E. & S. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Conn.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Standards For Raisin Bread And Buttermilk.

Tentative definitions for raisin bread, and buttermilk, evaporated and dried, have been added to the food standards already published by the joint committee on definitions and standards, consisting of representatives from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Definitions and standards for canned tomatoes, tomato products, chili sauce and catsup, citrus fruits, canned corn, and cacao products already have been made and published tentatively, in order to give all interested persons an opportunity to become acquainted with the definitions and to offer any criticisms or suggestions for improvement.

After adoption, these standards will be referred to the Federal and State food officials for their guidance. The consumer is benefited by the acceptance of a standard in food products, and the trade also is helped by the elimination of unfair competition.

Prof. Richard C. Miller, extension specialist in sheep husbandry of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, expects to see large results from the wide distribution of the purebred animals throughout the state. Prof. Miller attended the sale and added a large number of the 2,000 farmers present in making their selections. He declared himself pleased with the quality of the animals offered and the response and interest of the farmers present.

Department Holds Grain Company Under Fraud Act.

Findings of the Secretary of Agriculture just issued showed several violations of section 5 of the United States grain standards act by the Schoggins Grain Co., Minneapolis. Minn. Investigation showed a practice on the part of this firm to quote prices on wheat according to the Federal grades with the statement added "no dockage."

When the wheat was inspected by licensed inspectors, it was found to contain from 1 to 5 per cent of dockage in the different cars. Notwithstanding this, the Schoggins Grain Co. disregarded the notation of dockage on the certificates in representing the grade of the wheat to their consignees and invoiced the same at the price agreed upon in the contracts.

Poultry Suggestions for Late August

Market the surplus cockerels this month, either as broilers, fryers or roasters, as soon as they are large enough.

Cull and market all hens molting to any great extent this month. After molting begins egg production stops, and the hen is carried at a loss. Early molters are not worth carrying for another year. The Department of Agriculture advises against keeping them.

Keep the young stock growing by liberal feeding.

Put nests in the houses occupied by the pullets. A few may begin to lay, and eggs laid on the floor are likely to get broken and lead to the habit of egg eating.

Figure on seeding down any poultry yards or runs not in permanent sod. Rye, winter oats and winter wheat are good crops for poultry yards.

Hogging Off Corn Best Way To Fatten Porkers.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 30.—With indications pointing toward a low price for corn and a fair price for hogs during the coming fall, Kentucky farmers can market their grain and produce pork in no better way than by turning hogs into their corn fields to hogg off the crop, according to swine specialists at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. This method of preparing swine for the market involves less labor in feeding and in addition results in the greatest returns from manure and crop residues. The hogs are also kept in a more healthy condition and should make more rapid gains when fed in this manner. Results obtained in station experiments show that it is best to use hogs weighing about 100 pounds in hogging off fields. If the animals are smaller than this they are unable to get the corn down while larger animals do not make as economical gains. The experiments showed that it paid to start hogging the corn down about the time it had passed the glazed stage, putting enough animals in the field to clean up the crop in about 35 or 40 days. Corn and soybeans should be hogged down about the time the beans are in the dough stage. According to results obtained by the station, tankage fed in a self feeder as a supplement to corn made the best combination for hogging-off purposes. This method of feeding resulted in an average daily gain of 1.47 pounds of pork on

each of the animals. Corn and soybeans were next best, according to the experiments, and gave an average daily gain of a little more than a pound of pork.

She—I suppose it is a genuine antique?

Dealer—Why, of course it is, madam! And, besides, it is the very latest thing in antiques!

Herbina is the medicine that cures biliousness, malaria and constipation. The first dose makes you feel better, a few additional doses cures completely. Price 50c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

RECORD FOR PANAMA CANAL

During the last fiscal year over 11,590,000 tons of commercial cargo was carried through the Panama canal, or 24 per cent more than for any preceding year, while the tolls amounted to \$11,276,000, or 33 per cent more than any previous year. In addition there were about 454,000 tons of cargo carried on U. S. government vessels free of toll. American, British and Japanese ships carried 90 per cent of the total commercial tonnage. The total number of ships passing through the canal was 2892.

Despondency.

Sufferers from indigestion are apt to become discouraged and feel that complete recovery is not to be hoped for. No one could make a greater mistake. Hundreds have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and can now eat anything that they crave. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If you have not tried them do so at once.

MR. CRANE CROSSES RUSSIA

After 50 days of very eventful traveling Charles Crane, former minister to China, reached the western border of Russia. He started with a supply of pins, needles, toothbrushes and tobacco to pay his way thru the soviet country, but two officials of the Chita government of Eastern Siberia, both former residents of the United States, fooled him into believing that Lenin had revoked his passport and persuaded him to give his supplies to their hospitals and themselves. He proceeded on his way with his four companions and three trunks full of money, and when he reached Riga he had reached the bottom of his trunks. The Chinese cook received a million rubles a day to purchase supplies, while railroad fares and other expenses were paid for by millions. He got 10,000 rubles for three dollars. They took baths at as many towns as possible, for which they paid 3000 rubles each. Several days were spent at Moscow and Petrograd where conditions were studied and data secured for the state department.

If your child is pale and sickly, picks at the nose, starts in the sleep and grinds the teeth while sleeping, it is a sure sign of worms. A remedy for these parasites will be found in White's Cream Vermifuge. It not only clears out the worms, but it restores health and cheerfulness. Price 35c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

STRIKE ON WAR MATERIAL

Workers in a munitions plant at Roubaix refused to manufacture war supplies to be sent to Greece and Turkey. The men included 500 technical workers who are hard to replace and who absolutely refused to make another hand grenade. The strike was under the direction of communists and broke out after the owners of the plant had given orders for increased production. The reds at other plants in Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne were said to be considering a similar movement. The red newspapers have for weeks been carrying on a campaign against furnishing war material to Poland and Rumania. Railroad unions scheduled meetings to decide whether to prevent a general strike the sending to Rumania of hundreds of airplanes and field-guns waiting on railroad sidings.

"What is the capital of Persia?" asked the teacher.

"I know," stammered the student, "but I can't find the word to express it."—Houston Post.

Teacher—Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?

Thomas—(after reflection)—A conjunction is a word connecting any thing, such as "The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter." "Halter" is a conjunction, because it connects the horse to the fence.—Harper's Bazaar.

CITY COUNCIL MAY BE SENT TO JAIL

Refusal To Levy High Tax On Over-Crowded Poplar Starts Near Revolt.

By W. K. WALTER
(Louisville Herald)

London, Aug. 12.—If ever there is a revolution in London everybody knows it will come from the so-called East End, which comprises roughly 3,000,000 of London's population, a huge overcrowded, overtaxed area. It is there where suffering from unemployment is always most keenly felt and where spasmodic unemployment riots were as barometrical warnings in the unsettled weather of social conditions. The latest sign of unrest is an entirely new phenomenon, and one with which the national authorities are finding it more difficult to deal than with any mere acts of disorder. For the new revolt is constitutional; the rebels actually have the law on their side.

Poplar is a borough of about 200,000 population in the East End. It has its own borough or city council, on which the local labor party won forty-three out of forty-nine seats at the last election. Poplar is the poorest district in London, but it pays the highest taxes, higher than Westminster or Kensington, which are the wealthiest districts. This is not because local administration costs more in Poplar, but because every borough has to collect a certain share of the administrative expenses of Greater London. Poplar has a taxable valuation of about \$4,600,000 only, while Westminster is valued at nearly \$46,000,000 and Kensington at about \$15,000,000.

Even in 1917 a Poplar householder paid 60 per cent on his assessed valuation for local taxation; a Westminster householder paid 34 per cent and in Kensington the rate was 38 per cent. Since then these rates have increased to such a degree that if Poplar paid its share of Greater London expenses, as well as its own expenses, Poplar householders would have to pay 220 per cent to clear the borough of its debts, and after that a regular annual rate of about 120 per cent.

Poplar Overtaxed.

When the Labor majority came into power they found themselves already thousands of pounds in arrears. They found also a community suffering from unemployment as possibly no other community in the world has ever suffered. They found householders literally unable to pay higher taxes and landlords unable to do so without raising the rent to such a price that half the population would have had to move out on the street, a contingency against which there existed a national law regulating increase of rent.

The council thereupon refused to make any further payment to the Greater London authorities, and decided not to make any tax levy at all for that purpose. They collected taxes sufficient to pay their own local administration, including the special poor relief fund which by law they were entitled to do. But not a penny would they pay to the Greater London authorities, they declared, until the share of their district assessment was reduced to a fair proportion as compared with the contributions of the wealthier boroughs.

The Greater London authorities then went to court and sued the Borough of Poplar for the amount due and obtained a judgment against the borough. On appeal, however, this proceeding was declared illegal. The appeal judges were very severe with the lawyers of the Greater London authorities for their extraordinary and illegal procedure. The point was established that no process can lie against a corporate body like a borough council.

Half and Half.

If that had been the end of it Poplar would have won its right to refuse payment for its share of the general expenses of London; if the other 26 boroughs had thought fit to exercise that right there would have been no funds for the London City Council, which administers Greater London. The judges had to get the Greater London authorities out of the difficulty somehow, so they made a curious decision. They decided that altho the councilors (acting as a council) were within the law and could not be sued for payment of the central contribution, they had no right (as individual citizens) to do so; and they further ruled that if (as citizens) they continued to do what (as councilors) they had every right to do, they would (as citizens) have to go to jail, altho (as councilors) they could remain free and unassailable by the law.

At first it appeared that the whole council (as citizens) would have to go to jail. It seemed a senseless proceeding and as if the Greater London authorities would be no nearer getting their Poplar contribution than before. But then it was found that the judge's order

dealt only with those councilors who had (as citizens) voted against the Greater London contribution.

In this way it was intended that the rest of the council should meet and vote the necessary tax ordinances while the others were in jail. But when it was discovered that so many of the councilors were liable to imprisonment, and quite willing to go to prison for what they believed a righteous cause, that there would not be a sufficient number of councilors left to form a quorum!

And that is how the matter stands, each side unable to move for fear of giving the other an advantage. If the councilors are arrested and sent to jail (as citizens) there will be forty-three cases of false imprisonment to be tried before anybody can give further thought to the collection of greater London taxes. Habeas corpus, too, must have its day, or forty-three days, and not even the lawyers can foretell how many cases might be developed on the ground of illegal interference with the Borough of Poplar administration.

Meanwhile it looks as if the rebels were going to get what they really want, namely, a radical reform of London's antiquated system of assessment and taxation.

George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, is the leader of the Poplar rebels and has such a large following in the East End that there are other reasons why the authorities do not wish to put him in jail for such a debatable "crime" as this vigorous but not unruly method of seeking reform of an obviously unjust system of taxation.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A QUAKERS WISDOM

That we are not only the victims of the beneficiaries of our environment, but the actual makers of it, at least to a large extent, is a thought that is gradually finding its way into human consciousness. Here is an old story that illustrates the point.

A man who had just moved into a small Pennsylvania town, fell into conversation with an old Quaker who was accustomed to sit on a bench in the quiet square in the center of the village. "What kind of people live here?" asked the newcomer.

"What manner of people didst thee live amongst before?" inquired the Quaker.

"Oh, they were mean, narrow, suspicious, and very unfair," answered the man.

"Then," said the Quaker, "I am sorry friend, but thee will find the

same manner of people here."

Not long afterward, the old Quaker was accosted by another man who had come to live in the town. "What sort of people are they here?" said the stranger.

"What manner of people didst thee live amongst before?" inquired the old man.

"Friend," he answered, "they were the finest folks in the world. They were friendly, kind and lovable, and I hated to leave them."

The old Quaker beamed. "Welcome neighbor," he said, "be of good cheer for thee will find the same good people here!"

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy In Michigan.

Mrs. A. H. Hall, Caseville, Mich., says, "I wish to thank you for your grand, good medicine, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. We are never without it in the house, and I am sure it saved our baby's life this summer."

Mrs. Mary Carrington, Caseville, Mich., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for years and it has always given prompt relief."

ALLOW MIDSHIPMEN TO SMOKE

A recent order issued by Admiral H. B. Wilson, superintendent of the Annapolis naval academy, has revoked the long standing edict which prohibited midshipmen from smoking. Under the new order they may now smoke wherever and whenever they please except while about the streets of the city in uniform. Admiral Wilson in speaking of the matter said he did not wish to encourage the use of the weed altho he does not feel that moderate indulgence will harm the men.

SENTENCE FIVE TO CHURCH

Five men of Washington, N. C., convicted of stealing auto supplies were sentenced to attend church regularly for one year. The defendants had their choice of working on the county roads or of going to church.

MUSTACHE IS PLUCKED OUT

Just after he had placed his day's receipts in his safe, three bandits entered the office of Stephen Vassiloupoulis, a Coney Island Merchant, bound him hand and foot and plastered adhesive tape over his eyes and mouth. While two attempted to open the safe the third tortured the victim by plucking his mustache, whisker by whisker. After working half an hour on the safe the burglars compelled Vassiloupoulis to open it

CALL ON US

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Sale Bills, Business and other Cards.

In fact, we are prepared to furnish you most anything you may desire in the way of Paper and Printed Matter.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c., IN STOCK.

If You have something to SELL or anything to ADVERTISE try an "ad" in THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

Hartford Printing Company

INCORPORATED

HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

Was Very Weak

"After the birth of my baby I had a back-set," writes Mrs. Mattie Crosswhite, of Glade Spring, Va. "I was very ill; thought I was going to die. I was so weak I couldn't raise my head to get a drink of water. I took . . . medicine, yet I didn't get any better. I was constipated and very weak, getting worse and worse. I sent for Cardui."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I found after one bottle of Cardui I was improving," adds Mrs. Crosswhite. "Six bottles of Cardui and . . . I was cured, yes, I can say they were a God-send to me. I believe I would have died, had it not been for Cardui." Cardui has been found beneficial in many thousands of other cases of womanly troubles. If you feel the need of a good, strengthening tonic, why not try Cardui? It may be just what you need.

All Druggists

6 BIG DAYS

Labor Day
\$600 Derby

Majestic Exposition
SHOWS

2 Bands

6 BIG NIGHTS

Daviess County Fair and Exposition

OWENSBORO, KY.

September 5-6-7-8-9-10, 1921.

Largest Exhibits. 2 FREE ACTS Each Day. Pacing, Trotting and Running Races. Aeroplane Flights Each Day.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of execution No. 112C, directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Ohio Circuit Court, in favor of John Godsey vs. J. T. Park et al. in the sum of one hundred (100) dollars with 6% interest from the 3rd day of June 1915 until paid and cost, amounting to \$26.66 and the cost of this sale and by virtue of vendi exponas No. 1151, issued thereon from the same office on the 17th day of August 1921, directing me to sell the hereinafter described property, I or one of my deputies will on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1921 between the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Hartford Ohio County, Ky., expose for sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to make plaintiff's debt interest and cost and the cost of this sale, two tracts of land in Ohio County, Ky., on the waters of Caney Creek and described as follows:

First tract on the waters of Caney Creek and beginning at a mulberry N. E. corner to Mrs. Moore's land in J. S. Park line; then with J. S. Park's line S. 66 E. 97 poles to stone, J. S. Young's corner; thence with said Young's line S. 36 W. 150 poles to a stone on the side of a branch; thence down said branch as it meanders when reduced to a straight line N. 75 W. 95 poles to a stone in Branch; thence with said branch N. 33 W. 10 poles to a stone, corner Mrs. Moore, thence with said Moore's line N. 33 E. 110 poles to a stone; thence with another of the Moore lines N. 47 E. 48 poles to the beginning, containing 99 3-4 acres and being the same land conveyed to defendant J. T. Park by Dudley B. Park by deed dated 25th day of Aug. 1891 and recorded in deed book 12 page 158, subject, however to a mortgage for \$716.00 made by said J. T. Park to the Citizens' Bank of Hartford, Ky., on the 26th day of Dec. 1916, and transferred by said Citizens' Bank to J. F. Park, June 26, 1916, and recorded in Mortgage Book 10, page 29, Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

2nd tract: Beginning at a stake in a large drain, corner to Snyder, running Southeast course 26 poles; thence easterly course 27 poles to a beech in a small drain in Snyder's line; thence with the meanders of said branch 26 poles to the mouth of a smaller drain; thence up said drain a north east course 16 poles to two small cherry trees, standing in said drain; thence easterly course 12 poles to a stone; thence a northern course 22 1/2 poles to a stone; thence an easterly course 17 poles to a small ash on the bank of a small drain; thence a northern course 14 poles to a large drain to a stone; thence down said drain in a western course 98 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 23 acres and being the same land conveyed to the defendant J. T. Park by J. R. L. Mason and wife, S. J. Mason, by deed dated 22 day of April 1901 and recorded in deed book 24 page 134 Ohio County Court Clerk's office. Subject, however, to a mortgage in favor of Frank Landrum for the sum of \$175.00 with 6% interest thereon from 15th day of February 1913, until paid. Said mortgage is of record in Mortgage Book 10, page 386 Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

Which said property has been levied upon as the property of J. T. Park, subject to said respective mortgages, and ordered sold by said vendi exponas. Said sale will be made on a credit of six months, bonds with approved security required bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum

from day of sale until paid and having the force and effect of a sale bond.

Witness my hand this the 17th day of August 1921.
S. A. BRATCHER,
Sheriff Ohio County.
Jno. B. Wilson, Attorney. 813

Al Falfa—Do you think it's going to rain Tim?
Timothy Hay—Don't know Al; what's your idea?
Al—Well, my old grandad used to say about this time of year that if we don't get rain before dogdays, we'll get it after.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Jerry J. Telford, deceased, will please present same, properly verified, to Mrs. Jerry J. Telford, Admx. at her home at Fordsville, Ky., within sixty days hereafter.

This Aug. 12, 1921.
Tt3p A. D. KIRK, Atty.

The young housekeeper walked into the butcher shop and rapped smartly on the counter. "I want a chicken," she said.

"Do you want a pullet?" asked the butcher.

"No," replied the young housekeeper. "I want to carry it."

Willie (compelled to wash his face)—Boo hoo! Boo hoo!

Young mother—What's the matter Willie?

Willie—I don't see why I can't powder and paint my face when it's dirty, as you do, instead of always havin' to wash it.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
C. W. Taylor, Guardian, etc., Plaintiff.

vs. Notice of Sale.
Euna J. Taylor, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the above styled court directed to me in the above styled action, directing me to sell the hereinafter described real estate for the purpose of paying the costs of the said action and the costs of this sale and dividing the balance of the proceeds among the parties entitled thereto, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday the 19th day of September, 1921, (it being the first day of the regular September term of the Ohio Circuit Court,) at about the hour of 12:30 o'clock P. M., on a credit of six months, the following described real estate situated and being in Ohio County, Ky., and bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in Levi Taylor's line 112 1/4 poles west of said Levi Taylor's N. E. corner; thence W. 112 1/4 poles to a stake in said Levi Taylor's line; thence N. 283 poles to a stake in John Brown's line; thence E. 112 1/4 poles to a stake at George W. Leach's N. W. corner; thence S. 283 poles to the beginning, containing 200 acres, more or less."

The purchaser will be required to execute bond, with security to be approved by the Commissioner, immediately after sale, said bond payable in six months and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid and to have the force and effect of a judgment and a lien will be retained on the land sold to further secure the payment of the purchase money bond.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, this the 29th day of August, 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C.
M. L. Heavrin, Atty.

NOTICE

Ohio Circuit Court.
R. B. Martin, executor of the estate of W. N. Martin, deceased, Plaintiff.
vs.—Notice of Sale.
Exparte.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court I as executor of the estate of W. N. Martin, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, September 5th, 1921, (it being the first day of the regular September term of the Ohio County Court) at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of three and six months, or for cash if the purchaser desires, the following described personal property, viz:

Five shares of the capital stock of the Beaver Dam Deposit Bank, of Beaver Dam, Ohio County, Kentucky, being the same owned by W. N. Martin, deceased.

The purchaser will be required to execute bonds immediately after sale, with good security to be approved by me, unless he pays cash. Said bonds, if executed, shall be in equal installments due and payable in three and six months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid, and to have the force and effect of a judgment.

Given under my hand this the 16th day of August, 1921.

R. B. MARTIN,
Executor of the estate of W. N. Martin, Deceased.
Heavrin & Martin, Attorneys.

NOTICE

All persons owning land affected and which has been assessed in the Roy Muffett Drainage District are hereby notified to call on C. O. Hunter, County Treasurer of Ohio County, and pay their assessment on or before the first day of October, 1921. On all assessments not paid on or before that date the Board of Drainage Commissioners will issue bonds pursuant to law for all unpaid assessments.

Given under our hands this the 24th day of August, 1921.
BOARD OF DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS, of Ohio County.
By S. T. BARNETT, Chairman.
M. A. FOGLE, Secretary. 912

A small boy, being asked in an examination, "Why are you interested in the Northmen?" replied truthfully, "I'm not"—and the unsympathetic teacher marked him zero on the question.

FOR SALE

One first class, saddle and harness horse, seven years old. The price is right.

JAMES A. TATE,
Hartford, Ky.

TAXES NOW DUE

Tax Bills for 1921 have been placed in my hands for collection You are requested to call and settle so that we may both get the matter behind us. Early settlement will save trouble, don't neglect this matter. Pay now.

S. A. BRATCHER,
Sheriff Ohio Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned land owners will on Mon-

day, the 5th day of September, 1921, file their petition in the Ohio County Court asking the Honorable Mack Cook, Judge of said court, to establish a public road from the Dan Station and Yeaman public road to Horse Branch, in Ohio County, Kentucky, over the following route:

Beginning at Dan Station and Yeaman public road on G. J. Hoover's land; thence running a southeastern direction with the L. C. R. R. Company line of right of way across said G. J. Hoover's land a distance of about 50 yards to the land of Park and Denton; thence across said land of Park and Denton the same course about 200 yards to the lands of Ernest Woodward, thence across said Woodward's land about 150 yards to E. C. Wilson's land; thence across said Wilson's land the same direction about 300 yards to N. G. Boswell's land; thence across said Boswell's land the same direction 200 yards to the land of Eb Ford, thence across said Ford's land in the same direction about 300 yards to D. Kirk's land; thence across the lands of said Kirk, the same direction about 400

yards to the lands of W. L. Wilson; thence across the lands of said Wilson the same direction about 500 yards to the lands of Jack Walker; thence across said Walker's lands the same direction about 400 yards to the lands of Rousseau Maden; thence across the lands of said Maden the

same direction about 400 yards to the lands of D. T. Wilson; thence across the lands of said Wilson the same course about 500 yards.

G. J. HOOVER,
JACK WALKER,
N. G. BOSWELL,
By C. S. Moxley, County Engineer.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad ROUND TRIP EXCURSION FARE HARTFORD TO LEXINGTON ACCOUNT BLUE GRASS FAIR

Tickets on sale Sept. 4 to 9, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Lexington before noon Sept. 10th.

Tickets good for return to reach Hartford before midnight Sept. 12.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

WE ANNOUNCE

THE ARRIVAL OF

FALL GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Dresses, Coat Suits, Cloaks,
Skirts, Waists, Sweaters,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes
And a large assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Hats.



We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our store and give us a look.

Our Ready-to-Wear is of the latest style, excellent quality, and almost back to pre-war prices. You will be surprised when you see the quality and prices. If you are in need of high-class, dependable merchandise, at a reasonable cost, we can supply your wants. We have always stood for quality and service.

COOPER BROS.,

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.